Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumb'ring at his back."

D. BRADFORD, Editor. **LEXINGTON, SATURDAY, JAN. 1, 1836.** **No. 52. Vol. 50**

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KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature met yesterday.

In the Senate, Wm. B. Blackburn, Esq., of Woodford, was elected Speaker. J. Stonestreet, Clerk, and. B. R. Pollard, Assistant Clerk, were both re-elected.

For Sergeant-at-Arms, John Buford, 17; M. Davidson, 13. L. Batchelor was elected Doorkeeper.

In the House of Representatives, John L. Helm, Esq., of Hardin County, was elected Speaker, on the first ballot. For Helm, 51; Chas. A. Wickliffe, 40 For Clerk, Thomas D. Helm, 71, Samuel Tevis, 22. Joseph Gray as Sergeant-at-Arms, and W. B. Holeman as Doorkeeper, were both re-elected.

At 15 minutes past 12 o'clock, the Lieutenant and Acting Governor communicated to both Houses, the following—

MESSAGE:

Fellow Citizens of the Senate.
and House of Representatives:

In calling you together a few days sooner than the period fixed by law for your annual meeting, I was impelled by a desire to prevent the loss which would result to the commonwealth and to the stockholders by the termination of the corporate powers and privileges of the first Bank of Kentucky. Those powers and privileges, except for your interposition, will cease by lapse of time after the thirty-first of the present month; and should such an event happen, just doubts are entertained whether they could be revived by an act of legislation, so as to enable the Bank to collect the large amount of debt still due to it. The interest of the state in that institution, amounts to about thirty-five thousand dollars—that of individuals to a much greater sum; and considering the amount and importance of those interests, it was supposed that no difference of opinion would exist as to the propriety of continuing its functions, such a reasonable length of time, as would afford an opportunity for the closing of its concerns without sacrifice to the stockholders.

If the time for legislative action should be too limited for the maturity of a plan necessary for that purpose, I would recommend a resort to a temporary law, to expire during the session, at a period sufficiently protracted, to enable you to adjust the details of some final measure, with such caution and deliberation as will adapt it satisfactorily to the legislative will and judgment.

Before I proceed to solicit your attention to the topics which will be presented to you in this communication, I avail myself of the occasion to congratulate you on the unexampled prosperity of the commonwealth, and to express in the most solemn manner, in the name of the people of Kentucky, our thankful acknowledgments to the Soverign Ruler of the Universe, for the bountiful dispensations of His providence and care. With the exception of those occasional visitations of that relentless epidemic, which sweeps, like a pestilence, whole communities before it, the general health of the country has been good. Favored with a soil and climate, adapted to almost every variety of production, our fellow citizens have found during the past year, ample rewards for all the proceeds of their labor; and so strong are the encouragements offered to successful industry, in the daily increasing facilities of commercial intercourse, and the high prices realized for our exports in the neighboring markets, that a generous ambition every where prevails to enter the lists of competition with our sister states, in those great enterprises which are calculated to awaken and expand our domestic resources, to facilitate our access to distant markets, to strengthen the ties of the Union, and to advance the wealth, the happiness, and the glory of our common country. You are not unaware, that at this peculiar crisis, the eyes of our constituents are directed, with anxious solitude, to us who have charge of the public welfare; and I hope I may be permitted to add, that from you, as their organs and representatives, much is expected, and that in your wisdom, watchfulness, and fidelity, great confidence is reposed.

The policy adopted by the last legislature, of a general system of Internal Improvement, was the result no less of an enlightened public spirit, than of just and enlarged views of the wants and interests of the state. The cordial approbation with which it has been received by the people, furnishes the gratifying assurance of their cheerful concurrence in every measure which proposes the aggrandizement of the commonwealth and the welfare of its citizens. The geographical position and the commanding natural resources of Kentucky, seemed to leave to her politicians and statesmen no excuse for timidity or indifference in the great business of improving her internal condition. If the exportation of our surplus products was necessary to our prosperity—inasmuch as every portion of the state was not furnished with natural channels of communication—it could not long remain a problem whether the people would require of their lawgivers to create facilities which nature had denied to them. Here, within our own borders, were to be found in profuse abundance, the elements of individual wealth and political greatness. But they were to be developed and expanded. An interior state, surrounded by active and flourishing communities, themselves engaged in the construction of great commercial highways, we also required artificial outlets to market and facilities of intercommunication, if we would compete successfully with our enterprising neighbors.

The work of improvement has been commenced under the most favorable auspices, and I offer you my congratulations on the prospects that are now opened upon us. In surveying the consequences to result from the prosecution of the system, the first consideration that presents itself is, that an identity of interest and of feeling will not fail to spring from the connexion of the various parts of the state with each other, when a general diffusion of the means of social and commercial intercourse shall have taken place. To promote that identity of interest and feeling, is one of the first of our political duties. It cannot be doubted that those conflicts of local interest which have been witnessed for years in our state legislation, have had the effect to foster sectional jealousies and prejudices unfriendly to the general welfare. The energies of a state are never more successfully exerted, than when they are propelled by the concentrated force of public opinion to the attainment of some great design. It is therefore of the utmost consequence, that a spirit of union, of harmony and conciliation should be cherished among our fellow-citizens and characterize our legislative councils; and to accomplish that object nothing is more efficacious than a liberal policy which, by harmonizing the interests of the several parts, will conduce to the welfare of the whole. Another peculiar merit of a general plan of improvement is, that it includes within the range of its benefits every section of our territory The near—the intermediate—the remote—all are alike embraced; and still another is, that it tends to equalize the condition of the people by creating common avenues to enterprize and adventure—and by a free dissemination of commercial advantages, whereby the markets of the country are rendered available to all.

Considerations like these would seem to be sufficient of themselves to recommend it, if any recommendation were necessary, to the continued confidence and support of an enlightened community. But they are not all. Abundant as are the resources of Kentucky, whether we regard her agricultural or mineral wealth, her commerce or her manufactures, and however high may be her claims to present prosperity, the action of the system of Internal Improvement upon her subsisting interest will contribute to their speedy maturity and almost indefinite expansion,—while in those portions of the state, where capital is limited, where population is scarse, where commercial facilities are rare, and where accordingly few inducements exist to more than ordinary industry and enterprize, a commencement of a new era will be recognized, the importance of which will be felt in the development of their surrounding energies and resources; in the vigorous impulse that will be given to industrious pursuits, and in the necessary tendency of those pursuits to the multiplication of the conveniences of life, and the acquisition of wealth. The salutary operations of the system have already been exemplified, where on the benefits of good roads have been extended, by the enlargement of trade, the vast increase and celerity of transportation and travel, the enhanced value of real estate, and a corresponding accession to the public revenue. These facts, when we consider how very partially those benefits have been thus far diffused, owing to the limited extent to which improvements have been carried, will serve to animate our zeal, and strengthen our confidence in the entire success and universal acceptance of the system.—while the slightest reference to what remains to be done, will convince us all, that a wide and inviting field of public usefulness has been before us

The charters of the turnpike companies contain no provisions requiring the progress of the works to be reported to this department. I am unable, therefore, to communicate any exact official information concerning the most of them. Several important roads, however, have during the year been put under contract, and the business of improvement has been steadily progressive. The road from the city of Louisville to Bardstown is nearly completed; and great credit is due to the enterprizing President and Managers of that Company, for the energy and zeal with which the work has been carried on. On the line of road from Frankfort, through Lawrenceburgh, Harrodsburgh and Stanford to the Crab Orchard, the Boards of Internal Improvement in the respective counties, have been actively engaged: six miles and a half of the road have been finished in Anderson; about twenty miles have been put under contract in Mercer, and a great portion in Lincoln. I regret that no successful movement has yet been made to take the stock for that portion of the road which lies in Franklin. From the characteristic public spirit of the citizens of that county, much is expected, and I flatter myself that another year will not be permitted to elapse, before the subscription is taken. The road is in progress from Lexington through Nicholasville, Danville and Lancaster in the direction of the Crab Orchard, and the first twelve miles is completed and put in use. That portion which has been completed has been constructed in the best manner, and is an admirable specimen. The roads from Lexington to Georgetown, and from the same city to Winchester, are entirely under contract, and it is expected will be ready for use during the coming year. The company who have charge of the road from Lexington to Richmond, have, I believe, not deemed it necessary to do more for the present season, than to have the proper surveys executed. But the stock has been taken, and there can be no doubt, that biddings for the contracts will be opened during the present winter, or early in the spring; from Frankfort to Georgetown, and from Frankfort to Versailles, both roads are in progress, the former with commendable diligence; but the prosecution of the latter, which would probably have been finished in the month of October last, was materially interrupted by the ravages of the cholera in Versailles during the summer. The stock has been subscribed for a road from Augusta, through Cynthiana to Georgetown, and the company will commence its operations at the commencement of the next season. From Louisville to Elizabeth by the mouth of Salt River, a portion of each extremity of the road has been contracted for, and of that part adjacent to Louisville, several miles have either been constructed or will shortly be. In connexion with the latter road, a subscription has been taken, under the amended charter of the last session, for twenty miles of turnpike—ten in each direction from Bowlinggreen. The company has been regularly organized, but no application has yet been made for the State's subscription. Early measures, will, without doubt, be adopted for the commencement of the work; and inasmuch as it is parcel of the great leading route from Maysville to Louisville, and from the latter city to Nashville, the example, it is confidently believed, will not be without its influence in superinducing other movements of a like kind, as connecting links of the same important highway. A road has also been undertaken from Nicholasville to Perryville through Harrodsburg, and the greater portion of the stock has been subscribed. From Perryville it is believed, it will be continued through Washington county and Lebanon, to intersect the main road from Louisville to the Tennessee line,—or it may be the interest of the citizens of Green and Barren, to give it a lateral direction, while the more direct route to some convenient point of intersection with that from Louisville, will still be left open to the enterprize and munificence of those whose interests would be effected by its diversion. Turning our attention to the north-eastwardly part of the State, a company has been formed to make a road from Owingsville in Bath county, to the great Sandy River, to connect with the Virginia Turnpike. Owing to the absence of the proper material and the consequent impracticability of constructing a McAdam turnpike, it is proposed to grade the road to a level of from two to three degrees, and elevate the centre of the grade, with such an inclination on either side, as will prevent the water from standing on it. The intermixture of sand and gravel with the soil, over which a great part of the road will pass, will furnish an excellent substitute for the stone material. Such a plan, although certainly liable to some objections, is nevertheless, the only one that can be resorted to in many counties in the state, and is, therefore, adopted from necessity. That necessity will no doubt commend it to your favorable consideration. In some of the counties alluded to, and especially in the county of Daviess, where there is the same dearth of stone, the experiment has been made with entire success. The requisite amount of stock has been taken by individuals for a road from Bardstown to Springfield, in Washington county, and the contracts for commencing it will be let as soon as the necessary surveys can be made, and the route selected.

In submitting the preceding rapid, and in many respects, imperfect view of the progress of our improvements, I flatter myself you will participate with me in the enjoyment which so gratifying an exhibition of the public spirit of our fellow citizens affords. But however gratifying, it is only a partial exhibition. From the contemplation of examples so full of encouragement and expectation, so replete with the most beneficial results to the whole length and breadth of the commonwealth, so consonant with the character of the people whose confidence it is our highest honor to share, your attention will be powerfully attracted by other movements of so high an order, as to entitle them to be classed with the most extraordinary conceptions of this extraordinary age.

In my last annual communication I took occasion to allude to the project of a Rail Road, then only in its inception, which was designed to connect Nashville, in Tennessee, with the city of New Orleans; and to remark on the entire inutility of speculating upon the probable accomplishment of such astonishing enterprizes. Since that time, speculation and surmise have been put to rest. The intended road has been surveyed either in whole or in part; a portion of it has been placed under contract, and little doubt exists, that it will be prosecuted with the energy, as it will be sustained by the capital, necessary to command success.

Another scheme no less imposing, and presenting considerations of even greater magnitude to Kentucky, is now proposed, to unite the Ohio river with the Atlantic ocean by a Rail Road of seven hundred miles in extent, terminating at the city of Charleston in S. Carolina; and from the manifestations of public favor with which it was received, flattering assurances are deduced of the earnest and decided concurrence of the states through which it will pass in its immediate construction. In every aspect in which these subjects can be regarded, it has been deemed proper that your early attention should be called to them. A moment's reflection cannot fail to satisfy the most inattentive observer, of the vast and abiding stake which the citizens of Kentucky, of the whole West and South, and of the nation at large, have in the completion of those interesting projects. Viewed as the channels of commerce and of intercommunication between the states, the most sanguine calculations must fall short of the reality, in estimating the amount of pecuniary interest involved by them: viewed in connexion with the future grandeur of our state, they challenge our hearty co-operation; and when we regard their influence on the permanence of our institutions, on the safety, the repose, and the perpetuity of the union, we feel ourselves by one spontaneous impulse, discarding names and distinctions derived from local or geographical positions—surmounting every consideration of pecuniary benefit, and preparing to take part in their accomplishment with the ardor and the patriotism of American citizens. The policy of uniting the various parts of our widely extended confederacy, by ties of social and commercial intercourse indissoluble as the elements of which they consist, is manifestly important to all the purposes of international wealth and prosperity: but its importance becomes at once conspicuous and inestimable, from its connexion with the higher object of preserving the integrity of its parts. Of all calamities which threaten or can befal our country, it is a conceded point, that national dismemberment is the most dreadful in anticipation, as it would be unquestionably, the most fatal in its effects. While the means of averting it are under our control, not to avail ourselves of them, would be to prove that we are faithless to the highest and most sacred of political obligations, to the memory of our ancestors, to the interests of posterity, and to the great cause of human liberty throughout the earth.

The part which it would be most proper for the people of Kentucky to take in the prosecution of these great works, it would, perhaps, be premature at this crisis to anticipate. I do not, therefore, deem it necessary to recommend any specific action. But in reference to the road from the Ohio river to Charleston, a convention of delegates has been proposed, and will meet, at some eligible point convenient to all the states interested, some time in the spring; and in that convention it is manifestly important that the interests of Kentucky should be represented.

While such works are in contemplation, intended to unite us with other states, it is gratifying to observe that our citizens are alive to the importance of similar enterprizes within our own borders. I derive much pleasure from having it in my power to inform you, that a company of public spirited citizens south of Green river, has been formed to construct a Rail Road from Russelville, through Elkton and Hopkinsville, to some eligible point on the Ohio and Mississippi river, and that surveys of several routes have either been completed or undertaken. A road of the same kind is also proposed from Russelville to the Tennessee line, in the direction to Clarksville, and some incipient movements have been made to obtain subscriptions of stock. The commencement of works, so comprehensive in their design, in a section of the state so remote from the seat of its early settlement, cannot be regarded with indifference by any portion of the community, and indicating, as they do, the growing importance of that section in wealth, enterprize and population, they will receive, I am confident, at your hands, such encouragement as you deem it consistent with your views of good policy to bestow.

I have received no report from the President of the Lexington and Ohio Rail Road Company of the progress of that road during the present year. It has been brought into the town of Frankfort, since my last address to the legislature, and the survey has been executed of the intended route to the city of Louisville. I understand that the company design proceeding with the remainder of the road without delay.

The report from the Board of Internal Improvement, which will, in due time be laid before you, will apprise you of its operations during the past year. The surveys and examinations of the several rivers which have been made under its direction, have not only confirmed all preconceived opinions favourable to the plan of slack water improvement, but they have resulted, also, in disclosing the abundance of the regions watered by them, in iron, salt, coal and lumber. The wealth of our mountains, and the counties adjacent to them, in those invaluable articles, is an object of the deepest interest to a legislative body, anxious to contribute to the prosperity of the state, by unfolding all its resources of production and trade. Deprived by the operation of natural causes, of the benefits of commercial intercourse with other parts of the state, except when occasional freshets in the rivers furnish them with outlets, the citizens of the counties bordering on the mountains have labored under great difficulties, not only because few inducements could be presented to immigration and settlement, but because, also, their labor and industry do not receive that sure and sufficient reward which elsewhere awaits both, in the ready transmission and sale of their surplus products.

In pressing, therefore, upon your notice, in the most earnest manner, the wants and the interests of the remote and exterior counties, I am led to do so, not alone from considerations relative to their peculiar condition, but from a deep conviction, that while you relieve and assist them, you will confer benefits upon other parts of the community, by throwing into the markets the abundant resources of their soil and industry—satisfying the demands of those markets now supplied by other states, with domestic productions, of daily consumption and immense value, cheapened by competition.

In view of such useful results, the appropriations to the Kentucky, the Sandy, the Licking, the Rockcastle and Cumberland rivers will be found to have been dictated by motives of sound policy, and will receive, I do not doubt, your decided approbation.

The importance of the navigation of the Kentucky river to the whole region of country tributary to it, requires no delineation from me. As the only channel of water communication with the Ohio, for a distance of more than four hundred miles, the benefits to result from such an improvement of its navigation, as will render it navigable, in all future time, every season of the year, may be pronounced, in one word, to be incalculable. Placed by the legislature in a position of great responsibility, as a member of the Board of Internal Improvement, I have deemed it incumbent on me to acquaint myself, by resorting to every available source of information, with the most efficient and successful mode of observing the legislative intention, in the appropriation to the Kentucky river, proposed by the law for Internal Improvement. The result has been, and I submit the opinion with great confidence to the test of your better judgments, that that river is susceptible of being made perpetually navigable by locks and dams, for steamboats of at least one hundred tons burthen, from its junction with the Ohio, to the mouth of the South fork, a distance of two hundred and fifty miles. If I should be supported by you in this opinion, after you have examined all the facts and estimates which will be presented by the principal engineer in his report, you will not fail to come to the conclusion, that a work of such magnitude and extent, tributary to so many leading and valuable interests, and involving so many considerations of great public utility, has never been accomplished at so small a comparative cost. In the full reliance that such will be your conclusion, I would advise that the necessary preparations be made for placing the work under contract, from the mouth of the Kentucky river to Frankfort, as early in the ensuing season as may be practicable.

Differing from the Kentucky in many of its prominent characteristics, the Sandy river is not supposed either to require or to be susceptible of the same species of improvement. From the report of the assistant engineer, founded on a close and accurate examination, it will be discovered that the obstacles to its navigation can be removed, at a cost less than has been generally estimated, so as to afford a safe navigation seven months in the year from the mouth of the main river, to Pikeville on the West fork, a distance of one hundred and ten miles. A just solicitude is felt by the citizens of the counties in the vicinity of that noble river, to avail themselves of the advantages to be derived from its improvement. The ample resources of the country dependent upon it, and the enterprizing spirit of the people, the impracticability of profiting from the former, in the present unimproved condition of the river, and the consequent discouragements to the efficient display of the latter, give them high and imposing claims upon the munificence of the legislature, which, I trust, will not be disappointed.

The report of the United States' engineer, who made the survey of the Cumberland river, will be submitted to you, from which you will discover that the condition on which the appropriation was made to depend for the improvement of that river, has been complied with. Great advantage, I understand, has attended the judicious application of the appropriations heretofore made to it, and the interests of the people in that quarter will be greatly promoted by the additional expenditure proposed by the law of the last session of the legislature.

The report of the principal engineer of his examination of the Rockcastle river, will put you in possession of his views of the most salutary and efficient method of removing the impediments to its navigation. To that I refer you. Considering the deprivation of commercial facilities to which the citizens of the counties bordering on that river are subjected, they present highly meritorious claims to your protection and patronage, which, I am persuaded, will be fully respected.

In compliance with a resolution of the last general assembly, I appointed a joint committee of six members of the present House of Representatives and three of the Senate, to visit and examine the public works now on Green river. The uncommon floods of the season, affording so few intervals of employment to the contractors, materially retarded the progress of the works, and at the request of the President of the board of commissioners, who was anxious that they should be examined at the time of their greatest forwardness, I delayed the selection of a committee, to as late a period as practicable before the meeting of the Legislature. Two of the committee met at the Falls of Vienna, on Monday the 7th of the present month, and were subsequently joined by such of the remainder who found it convenient to attend. Their report will doubtless be laid before you at an early day in the session. In the meantime I beg leave to say, as the result of my own personal enquiry and observation, that all practicable diligence has been used by the contractors to expedite the works. The necessary materials of timber and stone were on the spot early in the spring, and the failure to complete the lock and dam at Vienna, the present year, is attributable to unavoidable causes. A year more remarkable for the frequency of its freshets, and the continuance of high water, is not within the recollection of the oldest settlers on the river. The vigilance and intelligence of the commissioners, the experience and workmanship of the contractors, and the fine quality of the materials, which were inspected by the committe, give satisfactory assurance that the works will be executed in a style of taste as well as durability, inferior to none of the same kind in the United States. Presenting a fall of less than fifty feet in the distance of near two hundred miles, and flowing a volume, in its ordinary stages,

of more than twenty-eight thousand cubic feet per minute, few rivers on the continent are so well adapted to slack waterimprovement as Green river, and when it is considered, that, inclusive of its tributaries, more than two hundred and fifty miles of constant navigation can be produced, costing less than one thousand dollars a mile, the expediency of continuing the legislative patronage will scarcely be called in question. I take leave therefore to recommend, that the board of commissioners be authorised to put under contract two additional locks and dams on Green river, and one on Barren as soon as it can be conveniently done. I abstain from any comments on the undeniable importance of the proposed movements to the people concerned in them. The slightest glance at the map of the country contiguous to Green and Barren rivers, will furnish evidence of the wide spread benefits which must flow from the permanent improvement of their navigation.

The examination of the Licking river was prevented by the engagements of the engineers on the Kentucky, until the season, suitable for a survey, was too far advanced to permit it to be done to advantage. The postponement of it till the next year, when it will assuredly be made, will, it is hoped, be attended with no serious inconvenience. In the mean time, I must be permitted to express the confidencc I entertain that its navigation is susceptible of ameliorations of the same kind, with the other principal rivers of the State.

Soon after the adjournment of the last Legislature, my attention was directed to the performance of the trust reposed in me, of making sale of the bonds or scrip for Internal Improvements. I sold to the Bank of Kentucky one hundred thousand dollars of the bonds at par, the Bank opening an interest account with the State, which amounted to a deduction of interest on the amount of moneys undrawn. And shortly afterwards I appointed an agent on behalf of the State, with the power to negotiate the sale of the remaining one hundred thousand dollars, authorised to be expended during the year, in the eastern markets. He succeeded in disposing of them much to my satisfaction, at a premium of three dollars and ten cents on every hundred dollars, amounting to the sum of three thousand one hundred dollars on the amount sold by him. The whole were deposited to the credit of the Treasury of the Commonwealth, subject to the disposal of the board of Internal Improvement.

I deem it my duty to invite your attention to a careful supervision of the law for the Internal Improvement of the State. Although the general principles and provisions of the law have met with the most encouraging nceptation, yet the restrictions which it imposes on the powers of the board in the subscriptions of stock can, perhaps, be relaxed or taken away without any detriment to public interests. Those restrictions have already been attended with some inconvenience and complaint, and may have the effect to check the progress of important works, in some instances, after they have been commenced, and in others when they have been prosecuted almost to completion. Other modifications will no doubt occur to you in the details of the law, calculated to impart a due degree of efficiency to a system, which, considering its permanence and importance, cannot be too attentively matured.

While the view I am enabled to present of the public finances, is strongly indicative of the increased and increasing resources of the Commonwenlth, it will nt the same time exhibit the necessity of relieving the treasury of those extraordinary disbursements which have hitherto hung so heavily upon it, and which can with great propriety now be transferred to other distinct funds. The receipts into the treasury from all sources during the year ending on the 10th Oct. last, amounted to one hundred and ninety-one thousand four hundred and fifty-one dollars, eleven cents; and the expenditures for the same period, to the sum of two hundred and sixteen thousand, one hundred dollars, forty-five cents. In the latter sum, are included forty-four thousand, sixty-six dollars, ninety cents, advanced for the purposes of Internal Improvement; and fifty-four thousand, nine hundred and fifty-six dollars, twelve cts. for other extraordinary appropriations made by the legislature of eighteen hundred and thirty three, and eighteen hundred and thirty-four. If those latter sums, amounting together to ninety-nine thousand, twenty-three dollars, two cts. are taken from the aggregate expenditure of the year, there would remain the sum of one hundred and seventeen thousand, seventy-seven dollars, forty-three cents, being the whole amount of ordinary disbursements for the support of the Government. Deducting the latter sum from the amount of receipts into the treasury, exclusive of that portion of them appropriated by law, to purposes of internal improvement, there would remain a balance in favor of receipts of forty-seven thousand eight hundred and fifty-three dollars forty-three cents.

But a still more interesting fact remains to be adverted to. For the year ending on the 10th October, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, the revenue from taxation collected by the sheriffs, amounted to seventy-four thousand, one hundred and nineteen dollars, ninety-three cents; while at the expiration of the year ending on the 10th October last, the same revenue amounted to one hundred and twenty-four thousand, nine hundred and forty four dollars, twenty-four cents, showing an increase of the revenee derived from taxation in one year, of fifty thousand, eight hundred and twenty-four dollars, thirty-one cents.

The condition of the penitentiary continues to be prosperous. The improvements which have been made by the agent, during the present year, in the completion of the new buildings and the enlargement of the machinery, have imparted additional comfort and convenience to the interior of the prison, and great facilities to its employments. The increase of the number of convicts, in the last twelve months, suggests the propriety of adding to the number ol cells. Of the latter there are but one hundred, while the inmates of the prison now number one hundred and sixteen. I cannot withhold, on the present occasion, the expression of my undiminished confidence in the vigilance and care with which the interests of the institution are conducted, and my approbation of the tenderness and humanity with which the unfortunate beings who inhabit it, are habitually treated.

The report of the President of the Bank of the Commonwealth, which will be submitted to you, will exhibit the present condition of that institution. You are not unapprised of the difficulties which have arisen in the closing of its concerns, produced by the unusual number of contested suits, growing out of the alledged unconstitutionality of its charter. That question, so often decided affirmatively, by our court of appeals, is still pending before the supreme court of the United States, and it is expected, will be determined by that tribunal as soon as the existing vacancies on the bench are supplied.—During the year now closing the sum of sixty-three thousand five hundred dollars has been destroyed by burning, leaving unredeemed only thirty-six thousand five hundred dollars, a large part of which it may be supposed will never be offered for redemption.

The subject of education is of such vital importance, whether we regard its influence upon the condition of individuals or the government, as to demand its full share of attention in a communication like this. Impressed with the most thorough convictions of its excelling interest, I cannot repress my regret that in the midst of the prosperity, derived from the abundance of our physical resources, feeble and divided efforts only are made, to diffuse its blessings and advantages throughout the community and that no practicable plan for that purpose has yet been adopted. In presenting the subject, again, to the enlightened consideration of the assembled representatives of the people, although I acknowledge my distrust of the sufficiency of any specific suggestion of my own, I am far from admitting, that to their wisdom and intelligence, our constituents may not be indebted for a system of common education, which would confer imperishable honor on them, and imperishable benefits on the county. While with a laudable public spirit; we expend millions in the physical improvement of the state, in developing its energies and augmenting its wealth, is to be forgotten, that the political influence which is thus derived is of subordinate importance when unattended with a moral influence which gives it so much weight and consequence. Shall we forget that the mind of the country is a portion of that moral influence, the true power which wields its destinies—and that that power becomes formidable, only when it is not directed by sufficient intelligence? Or shall we forget that in a republic, the sovreignty is in the people, and that it will cease to be secure, when it ceases to be enlightened? The truth, which the necessary answers to these questions imply, is too plain and familiar to require illustration—and I shall content myself with the most earnest commendation of the object referred to, to your care and attention, promising to afford every facility in my power, to its full accomplishment.

In my address to the legislature at the commencement of the last session, I deemed it my duty to advert at some length to the interesting relation that subsists between the judicial department and the people, and to the necessity of so adjusting the system as to secure to the bench the most competent qualifications. To enlarge, in this place, on the same subject, would be to reiterate the views then suggested, the propriety of which I have since had no reason to doubt. Every day's experience serves to convince us of the value that is justly attached to an enlightened judiciary; and brought as it is into immediate contact with the most invaluable rights and interests of the citizen, the propriety of securing the great object alluded to, by any necessary amelioratıons of the present system, is submitted, as it legitimately belongs, to you as the organs of the public will.

My attention has of late been drawn to a donation of rare and valuable books which were made several years ago, by the English Governmont to Transylvania University, consisting of seventy-four folio volumes. Among them are included the Statues of the Realm in twelve volumes, and the celebrated Domesday Book in four volumes, containing a survey of all the lands of England, made under the direction of William the Conqueror. It has been represented to me, that the present, although made to the only literary institution under the charge of the State, has by some casualty, never been publicly acknowledged. As a literary acquisition, it is peculiarly interesting; and as a proof of the comity of the nation from which it came, it is entitled to a respectful acknowledgement.

By a resolution of the last General Assembly, it was made my duty to cause a tombstone to he erected, with suitable inscriptions, to the memory of the late Governor Breathitt. The duty has been in part discharged. A portion of the materials has been transmitted to the county where his remains were deposited; and the remainder, which has been detained for the completion of the inscription, will be forwarded without any unnecessary delay. In the performance of a service appertaining to my public station, it has been gratifying to my feelings to be made the personal instrument of rendering a tribute to the memory of so much worth and virtue

Those humane institutions— the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Danvil e, the Lunatic Asylum at Lexington, and the Cumberland Hospital at Smithfield, will continue, I trust, to receive your fostering care and patronage.

The commissioners appointed to receive subscriptions of stock in the Northern Bank of Kentucky, having notified me that ten thousand shares of the capital stock thereof had been taken by individuals, companies and corporations. subscribed for and on behalf of the commonwealth for ten thousand shares, as directed by the thirty-fifth section of the act of incorporation. The Bank has since that time commenced operations.

In disposing of the scrip authorized to be issued for the payment of the State's subscription, I was governed by what I regarded the expression of the legislative intention, as contained in the proviso of the before mentioned section of the charter; which was construed to be, that if a fair premium could be obtained for the bonds, they should not be executed to the Bank as payment for the stock subscribed; but that the premium should be realized. From the experiment which I had previously made, by a sale of a portion of the bonds for internal improvement, I became satisfied that such a premium could be obtained as would justify the sale. I declined therefore, in the exercise of the discretion confided to me, letting the bonds go at par in payment of the subscription, and ultimately effectuated a sale of them to the President and Directors of the Bank, on the following terms: binding themselves to put the bonds again into market, with a stipulation in the contract with the purchaser from them to pay interest either in New Y. or Philadelphia, they assure to the S. a certain premium of two per cent, equal to ten thousand dollars, to be deposited to the credit of the Treasurer on the first day of January, ensuing; if the bonds bring, on their sale of them, 3 and a half per cent premium, they are bound to pay to the State a premium on their part a of two and a half per cent, equal to twelve thousand five hundred dollars, and if they succeed in obtaining a premium of four per cent. they will pay to the State an additional half per cent. making the whole premium in the latter event three per cent. equal to fifteen thousand dollars. The stronger probability is that the last mentioned sum will be realized.

The feelings of the nation have, of late, been awakened by the unauthorized movements of certain abolition societies intended to disturb the institution of slavery in the slave holding states. I do not propose, in this place, to argue the propriety or the impropriety of that institution, or of the relations which it creates. But we can admit no question of its inviolability so long as it is an acknowledged principle finding a guarantee for its security in our federal compact, and we must prepare ourselves to resist, from whatever quarter they may proceed, any assaults upon it. I am not informed that the incendiary efforts alluded to have extended to Kentucky, but whether they have or not, I think it proper to advise that the sense of the legislature should be distinctly expressed of these obnoxious and alarming movements, and that our statuary regulations upon the subject should undergo your close examination, in order that if the rights and interests of our fellow citizens should be found to require any additional protection, that protection may be afforded.

These, fellow citizens, are the prominent matters, which occur to me as being necessary to be communicated at the present juncture. Your attention, will of course, be called to many other subjects within your knowledge, suitable to legislative action; and if any suggestions have been omitted by me, applicable to the interests of our constituents, I am consoled with the belief, that on your judgments and penetration, and your familiar acquaintance with those interests, the fullest reliance may be reposed, that every deficiency on my part, will be supplied by you.

It only remains for me to assure you of my anxious solicitations that the most prosperous results may ensue from your labors, and of my ready co-operation with you, in every effort to produce them.

J. T. MOREHEAD.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.

DREADFUL CALAMITY,

And great loss of property in New York.

The New York Commercial of Tuesday evening, says—New York has been for fifteen hours in flames!—They are not yet extinguished. A large section, and that the oldest and most wealthy portion of the city, is in ruins; and whether the progress of the destroyer is yet completely arrested, we cannot tell. Since the conflagration of Moscow, no calamity by fire, so extensive, and so dreadful, has befallen any city in the world. The fire broke out in Merchant street, in the triangular block formed hy Wall, William and Pearl streets, at about nine o'clock last night. A fierce wind was blowing from the northwest, and the weather so intensely cold as to render the efficient working of the engines impossible. The consequence was, that the fire held the mastery thro' the night—spreading with great and destructive rapidity. It was an awful night for New York, and for the country. But we can neither describe the grandeur of the spectacle, nor its terrors, nor the desolation brought more distinctly to view by the morning light. The arm of man was powerless; and many of our fellow-citizens who retired to their pillows in affluence, were bankrupts on waking.

The fact of the powerlessness of the firemen, from the almost instantaneous congelation of the water, and benumbing influence of the cold, increased the consternation which prevailed among the thousands of the agitated multitude who were witnesses of the calamity—many of them doomed to stand and see the destruction of their own fortunes, without being able to lift a finger for the rescue. To arrest the flames was at once seen to be impossible, save by the blowing up of ranges of buildings in advance of the fire, that its progress might thus be interrupted. But the difficulty was to obtain powder—none of consequence being allowed in the city. A sufficient supply, therefore, could not be obtained short of the Navy Yard—whence, also, the mayor was obliged to send for a strong military force, to preserve property from the swarms of robbers who are ever ready on such occasions. [What a commentary upon the depravity of man!]

Such is the confusion that prevails, and such the difficulty of working one's way among the smoke and fire, and heated ruins, that it is impossible to detail particulars with any pretension to accuracy. Below, we have given the account prepared for the Mercantile Advertiser—one of the two surviving morning papers—at the late hour at which that paper was put to press. The conflagration continued to extend for some hours afterward. The reader may form some opinion of the magnitude of the calamity, by the following statement, prepared by consulting the map, after we had walked around the ruins for the purpose of a deliberate survey.

South side of *Wall street* from William street to East river, including the Merchant's Exchange, and excepting some three or four buildings between Merchant street (formerly Hanover) and Pearl. Also from William to Broad, buildings not destroyed but injured in the rear.

Exchange street, both sides, from Broad street, crossing William to Merchant street—the Garden street church was embraced in this section.

Merchant street (formerly Hanover) both sides, from Wall to Hanover square.

William street, both sides, from Wall street to Hanover square.

Pearl street, both sides, from Wall street to Coenties slip, including the whole sweep of Hanover square.

Stone street, from Hanover square to the lane leading to the head of Coenties slip.

Exchange street, and part of Beaver street, from Pearl nearly to Broad.

Water street, both sides, from Coffee-house slip to Coenties slip.

Front street, both sides, from Coffee-house slip to Coenties slip.

South street from the same to the same.

South side of *Coffee-house slip*, from Pearl street to East river.

Both sides of *Old Slip*, (including the Franklin market) from Pearl street to East river.

North side of *Coenties Slip*, from Pearl street to the river.

Jones' lane, Gouverneur's lane, Cuyler's alley and part of *Mill street.*

Seventeen blocks of buildings, of the largest and most costly description, are totally destroyed: the large block between Wall street and Exchange place, bounded on the West by Broad street, that between Exchange place and Beaver street, fronting on Broad street, and that between Beaver and Mill streets, also fronting on Broad, are greatly injured, and may also be said to be destroyed—except the single range of stores fronting on Broad street. The number of buildings it is impossible to ascertain, but it is estimated between 700 and 1000.—The amount of property destroyed is incalculable.

Those acquainted with out city will at once perceive that nearly the entire seat of its greatest commercial transactions has been destroyed. It is not probable that the destruction of any given section, of any other city of the world, or equal extent, would have involved a greater destruction of capital or ruined the fortunes of a greater number of men. The destruction of goods, of every description that can be enumerated, has been immense; and what yet farther magnifies the calamity is the fact, that the portion of the city thus destroyed, is one which has been almost entirely rebuilt within the last five or six years, and covered on every hand with the most noble and substantial ranges of mercantile edifices perhaps in the world.

Before the gunpowder was used in blowing up houses, there were many loud reports, from occasional explosions of powder, and casks of spirits. During the whole night the scene was one of awful terror, and indescribable grandeur. The drought of the season had contributed to the combustibility of the matter. The rapidity with which house after house, and range after range, were wrapped in flames, was truly astonishing. The wind being high, large flakes of fire were borne whirling aloft through the dark vault of Heaven with fearful splendor. From the direction of the wind—to which, under Providence, the salvation of perhaps the whole city is owing—the city of Brooklyn was considered in danger; and the flakes of fire were borne along in quantities beyond Flatbush.

The buildings on Exchange place have become involved in the conflagration, the flames communicated to the Merchants' Exchange itself, the exemption of which had been so strongly confided in, that a large amount of goods was deposited there for safety. Before these could be removed, and the numerous tenants of that edifice could remove their private property, the fire communicated to the roof, and this soon falling in, carried with it the wall at the east end of the building, beneath which several persons are said to have been buried alive. The splendid dome of the Exchange, after sending columns of flames to an immense height for half an hour, until it was reduced to a body of fire, fell in with a tremendous crash, burying the elegant statue of Hamilton in the ruins.

At the time the fire on Pearl street reached Hanover square, the large space of ground was filled with piece goods promiscuously piled together, and much of this property was of the most valuable kind. So unexpected and rapidly did the flames extend on both sides of the square, that an unsuccessful attempt was made to remove it; for much of it was destroyed in the street, and the residue, though deposited at a still greater distance in stores and otherwise, was shortly afterwards consumed. Dr. Matthews' church had been made a depository for goods in the early part of the fire, which were of course entirely consumed with the building, leaving nothing but the bare walls.

With the Exchange, the public has sustained a loss in the fine arts which is greatly to be regretted. We refer to the statue of HAMILTON, erected by the munificence of our merchants during the present year, in the centre of the rotunda of that building. That, which was designed to remain for ages, is in eight months precipitated from its pedestal, and is mixed with the ruins of the ill-fated structure it was erected to adorn.

The mere amount of property wasted and destroyed, not by the flames, but in the confusion, and hurry, and desperation of the time, is probably equal to the entire loss at ordinary fires. It is lamentable to see the piles of costly furniture—rich mahogany tables with marble tops—sideboards, sofas, &c. &c. broken and heaped up like worthless rubbish; rich merchandizes—silks, satins, broadcloths, fine muslins and every species of fancy dry goods, trampled under foot; packages half burnt—boxes of cutlery and hardware burst open, and their contents scattered in the mud; bottles of wine broken, and in short, thousands upon thousands and tens of thousands of dollars lying wasted around, in the form of ruined merchandizes.

Carmen and porters were heaping goods upon carts, barrows, in coaches and omnibusses. The Battery and Bowling Green are thickly studded with piles of goods, and some in boxes, others just as they were snatched from the shelves; mariners with fixed bayonets patroling among them for protection against marauders; and all eyes fixed upon the volumes of black smoke, whirling away before the wind—flames darting and roaring from the roofs and windows of whole streets—walls tumbling to the ground, and the firemen worn out with their exertions and almost discouraged from farther efforts, vainly striving to make head against the flames, which seemed to mock all human skill and power.

Amidst this dreadful destruction, we are happy to announce that the shipping have not sustained any material injury. A vast many of them were lying at the docks between Murray's wharf and Coenties Slip, and at one time we had our fears that the whole would have been destroyed. The water was very low, and they could not, for some time, get away. The brig Powhatan was on fire, but it was soon extinguished, and all, except one British brig in Coentie's slip, finally got into the stream, where they are now at anchor.

In all cases of great public or individual calamities, especially those occasioning loss of property, the first impressions and first reports, are of course greatly exaggerated. And before concluding this hasty and very imperfect account, we take leave to caution the public abroad against giving credence to first reports. The calamity indeed is a terrible one, and the losses will be immense. But still we are warranted in the belief that the burden will principally fall in such a manner that it will be borne without shaking the credit of the city, or checkings its prosperity for any considerable length of time. We take it for granted—nay, it is admitted on all hands, that the fire insurance companies are all ruined. Some will not be able to pay fifty cents on the dollar of their policies, and others, perhaps, not more than twenty-five—while others may be rather more fortunate.

But yet, the condition of things is not by far so bad as many who are on the spot imagine, and not by any means so deplorable as will be represented abroad. A number of able and cool calculators in consultation this morning, have estimated the loss at *fifteen millions of dollars.* Now, the fire insurance capital in this city—to say nothing of insurances effected elsewhere—is about ten millions. The calculation is, that about 600 stores are consumed—the insurance of which does not average more than about five thousand dollars upon each—making the sum of three millions. The loss, thereupon, in real estate, is not by far as great as will at first be supposed, inasmuch as the lots themselves constitute the chief value—being often worth three or four times more than the buildings on them. Whatever amount, therefore, the insurance companies may be able to pay, the holders of real estate will be able to sustain and bear up under the loss. Under this view of the case, it will be seen, that there will remain seven millions of insurance capital to be divided into a pro rata dividend toward covering the losses on personal property. Many merchants likewise, have doubtless insured their stock of goods in other cities: So that on the whole, it need not be supposed that the credit of New York will be disturbed. The losses most severely to be felt and deplored, will be those of widows and orphans, whose property has been invested in stocks.

We had written thus far, when a well informed gentleman called with the following calculations and estimates. It corresponds very nearly with our own.

The estimation of the buildings burned is 570. If we estimate these at six thousand dollars each, it will give in round numbers, three millions and a half of dollars. And if we estimate the value of merchandise in each building at twenty thousand dollars destroyed, it will give about eleven millions—making in all about fourteen millions and a half. And though it may appear that the estimate of the value of the merchandise of each store is low, yet it is believed that the property saved will reduce the amount to this average. Two thirds of this property, it is believed, was insured—say ten millions. And if the insurance companies each had an average share, their capital, which amounts to eleven millions and eleven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, would pay the whole loss. But we apprehend that it will be found that many of our offices have but small amounts covered by them, while others of our offices have taken an amount far exceeding their capitals. It is also probable that the insurance offices of Boston and Philadelphia will come in to bear a small portion of the loss. The above, although mere matter of opinion, will help our citizens from the data given to correct the estimate, or form opinions of themselves.

In one respect, the disaster has befallen us at a most fortunate period. It is the season of the year when the stocks of goods are reduced to the minimum quantity; and the autumnal sales have this year been so great, that as a general rule, very diminished stocks were on hand.

A suggestion of great importance is made by the city authorities. It is that every occupant of a house or store, or building of any description, take some measures to keep watch all night. The hose and engines are useless from the ice with which they are choaked up; the firemen are exhausted and worn out; and should a fire again break out, there will be nothing to resist its progress. Every one must therefore keep watch for the safety of his own premises.

A civil patrol is organised, but it is all important that individual vigilance be unremitting.

This is not a time to suggest modes of assistance or relief to the hundreds who are ruined by this terrible calamity, but something must be done. The Government will no doubt see the propriety and necessity of taking instant measures to relieve the merchants who have custom house bonds arriving at maturity; but what can be done for the fire insurance companies, all of which have doubtless lost all their capital, is more than we can conjecture. The consequences must be dreadful. The prosperity of this city has never been subjected to a shock so terrible.

During the night all descriptions of carriages were in the immediate vicinity of the fire, either waiting to remove books, driving away with merchandise, or in attendance upon those who were watching the progress of the flames.

Pearl street, from Hanover square to Broad street, was made a depository for piece goods; and piles valued perhaps at a half a million, were burnt.

Old Slip was also filled with every species of valuable property, which was destroyed.

A large number of the malitia are ordered out to protect property through the night—we have not been able to ascertain how many, but understand that the orders embrace several regiments.

☞The Post Office, in which every thing was saved, has been removed to the Custom House. No mails have been delivered as yet to-day, but we are to have a delivery this afternoon.

POSTSCRIPT.

ONE O'CLOCK, P. M.—The fire has been mastered, and we rejoice to learn, did not cross Coenties Slip, nor advance any farther south upon Pearl Street.

☞We are gratified that we are enabled to state that the banks, with one accord, are acting in this emergency upon a scale of the most extended liberality. To-day the officers have "taken the responsibility," in all necessary cases, of "doing as they would be done by." A meeting of bank directors is to be held to-morrow for further consultation.

☞We are requested to say that there will be a meeting of the citizens this afternoun, at 4 o'clock, at the Mayor's Office for the purpose of forming a patrol.

Third Regiment N. Y State Artillery.
Washington Greys.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17, 1835.
10 o'clock, A. M.

In compliance with division and brigade orders of this morning, the regiment is directed to parade *this day*, in full uniform, in front of the City Hall, at 3 o'clock, P. M. to aid the civil authorities in the protection of property, and the preservation of order in the present distressing calamity.

By order of Col. GEORGE P. MORRIS.
MAXWELL, Adjutant.

From the N. Y. Mercantile Adv.

DESTRUCTIVE CONFLAGRATION!
AND MILLIONS OF PROPERTY DESTROYED!!

A little before 9 o'clock, last evening, a fire broke out in the store of Comstuck and Andrews, in Merchant street, which threatened extensive destruction. The street is narrow, and built on both sides with high stores, principally occupied by dry goods jubbers and importers. The wind blowing a gale at N. W. the thermometer at or below zero, the hydrants mostly frozen, and the engines, almost unfit for service in consequence of the freezing of the hose from their exposure the preceeding night great fears of extensive damage was expressed at the commencement of the fire and these fears were more than realized. Never has such a conflagration been witnessed in this city. The amount of property destroyed must be MANY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

In the course of twenty minutes from the commencement of the fire, not only the building in which it originated, but the whole on both sides of Pearl street were in a blaze. Never was a more rapid extension of the flames. The stores on Pearl street and on each side of Merchant street, were soon enveloped in the devouring element. Soon the flames extended across to the south side of Pearl street, and at this time, eleven o'clock, have destroyed nearly the whole block on that side of the street, from and including the store of Arthur Tappan & Co. to Wall street. Thence they have already extended to Water street, increasing in strength and violence, and now threaten the destruction of all the property on Water, Front and South streets, from Pearl street to the river, and from the west side of Wall street, nearly to

Old Slip. Some vessels in Coffee House slip are already on fire; the night is intensely cold--and the scene of destruction is most sublime and awful! It is just reported that the stores in Exchange place, in the rear of the Exchange have taken fire. There is now a loud explosion of powder or the bursting of casks of spirituous liquors in a store in Water or Front street. The engines can do nothing to stop the progress of the flames.

Half past 11.—The flames are now raging in every direction from the place where they originated. All the buildings in Exchange street, below the Exchange, are destroyed; three or four of the buildings in Exchange place, are on fire, and the whole block to William street, as well as the Exchange, is in danger. The wind has somewhat subsided.

It is impossible to calculate the amount of damage already sustained; such goods as could be hastily saved, are strewed in the streets. We shall annex a list of such occupants of the stores and sufferers as we can gather in the confusion that prevails. Many immense stocks of goods are consumed. It is believed that more than one hundred stores and warehouses, including many of the most valuable in the city, are already destroyed.

TWELVE O'CLOCK—The rear of the Exchange is now on fire, which is extending into the Post Office. A strong force of firemen is placed there, and hopes are entertained that this building will be saved. The fire is still extending to South street; some of the vessels between Coffee House and Old Slip have taken fire.

ONE O'CLOCK—The Exchange still on fire in the rear. The letters have been removed from the Post Office. There is now no knowing where the flames will be stopped; the hydrants are exhausted; the hose of many of the engines are frozen and useless, and the flames extending. Never was a more awful sight than is now presented. The fire is yet extending west of Pearl street; and will probably extend to Old Slip, and sweep off all the valuable buildings on the three squares bounded by Pearl, South and Wall streets, and Old Slip. The buildings on the west side of wall stuert between the Exchange and pearl street are yet standing, some of them much damaged in the rear. Nearly the whole block, bounded by Merchant street, Exchange place, William street and an immense pile of new and valuable warehouses, is now on fire and many of them already reduced to ashes. The scene grows worse; the Exchange it is said, cannot be saved. If this is destroyed all Wall street below William street must share the same fate, and expose to destruction the buildings east to an incalculable extent.

The stores of Howland and Aspinwall, Moses Taylor, Smith and Town, Osborn and Yuung and the whole on South Street, Front, Water and Pearl streets, between Coffee House and Old Slip are rapidly consuming. Fears are now entertained that the fire will extend on to Pearl street below Old Slip. The Gazette office and many of the merchants are clearing out. The Exchange, it is said, cannot be saved, and we are preparing to move our publishing office from the opposite side of the street.

THREE O'CLOCK—The Exchange is in ruins; it is raported that several persons have been killed, or severely wounded by the falling of the walls. The fire has now extended north from the Exchange to William street, on both sides, and threatens to continue through to Broad street. The Garden street Church is reported to be on fire. The east side of Wall street is yet safe. The scene of desolation from Pearl street to the East river is awful. A messenger has just been despatched to the Navy Yard, for a supply of powder to blow up buildings, in order to stop the progress of the flames. The wind continues high; and there is yet no favorable prospect of any cessation of the flames, they have now reached the rear of Broad street.

Pearl street, from Wall street to Old Slip on both sides, all destroyed.

Water street, from Wall street to Old Slip all destroyed.

Front stut. from Wall to Old Slip all destroyed.

South street, from Wall street to Old Slip all destroyed.

Merchant street all destroyed.

Exchange place to William street all destroyed.

William street, from Wall street nearly to Old Slip, destroyed.

FOUR O'CLOCK--There is hope that the fire in Wall street will be stopped by the American Insurance Co. and that that building, and those below, in Pearl street, will be saved. The buildings above the American Insurance office on the west side of Wall to William street, including the Exchange, are all destroyed; and two or three above William street. The fire is still raging toward Broad street, in the rear of Wall street, and may extend to the buildings on the latter. The east side of Wall street is yet safe.

The flames are yet extending down *William* street, the buildings on that street and fronting Hanover square, including the Gazette office, are burnt down.

This is a terrible calamity to New York. It is believed that more than two hundred valuable stores and warehouses are destroyed, with the principal part of their contents. No estimate of the amount of damage can be made; some individual stock of goods are estimated as high as two, three and four hundred thousand dollars. The loss cannot fall much short of Twenty Millions of Dollars; and many are of the opinion that it will exceed thirty millions.

We have just heard the Mayor say, that an attempt would be made to arrest the flames before reaching Broad street by blowing up one or more of Mr. Lord's stores with powder.

Nearly the whole of Lord's row of store houses in Exchange place, and the Church opposite, are in ruins; and the flames extending rapidly toward Broad street.

The Daily Advertiser, and the American newspaper offices are destroyed, with all the machine presses of the establishments.

FIVE O'CLOCK---*We* got to press while the fire is still raging. It is said to have extended below Old Slip on Pearl street, and there is no calculation where its ravages will be bounded.

Thursday morning, 10 o'clock.

We resume with heavy hearts, says the Mercantile Advertiser, the continuation of the particulars of the awful calamity that has befallen our city. The flames are yet raging, and are now principally confined to the square bounded by the south side of Pearl street, Coenties Slip, South street, and Old Slip. Nearly the whole of this extensive square is already in ruins. A number of buildings have been blown up to arrest the progress of the flames.

One o'clock---It is believed the flames are now arrested so that they will not extend below Coenties Slip.

EVENING.

The Mayor called a meeting at his office this afternoon of such citizens as were willing to volunteer as a city patrol for the night, when Col. Sandford offered the services of his brigade of Militia, and they were accepted. A horse patrol is also on duty to protect the property exposed, from plunderers.

The Common Council was convened this evening, to devise ways and means for the preservation of the city, and protecting exposed property in its present predicament.

The flames have now subsided, and it is believed will not extend further. It is estimated that not less than SIX HUNDRED AND FIFTY buildings are destroyed, comprising perhaps the most valuable district of the city. Of these it is supposed the number in Pearl street is nearly 100; in Water street about 80; in Front street about 80 and in South street about 40.

It is impossible to give a correct or minute account of this conflagration; they would fill a volume. The particulars of individual losses which momently reach us, are heart sickening and overwhelming. *We* dare not attempt the recital. The whole city is in deep grief.

☞At a meeting of the New York Stock and Exchange Board, held at Mr. John Warren's, yesterday, Dec. 17, 1835.

Resolved, That the Stock and Exchange Board suspend all operation for the present week.

Resolved, That all contracts becoming due, prior to the 4th January next, shall be met by an allowance of four day's grace.

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed to procure rooms for the use of the Board.

Resolved, That the President, Vice President and Mr. Berney, be a committee to carry the foregoing resolution into effect.

R. D. WEEKS, President.

BERN'D. HART, Secretary.

LEXINGTON.

SATURDAY,.... JAN..... 2,.....1836.

"FRANKLIN" has been received.

We are desired to state to the Republican party of Jessamine county that a meeting will take place in Nicholasville, on the 8th day of January next, for the purpose of choosing delegates to the State Convention to be held at Frankfort on the 22d of February.

From the great length of the Governor's Message, and the account of the disastrous fire at New York, we regret our inability to insert in this day's paper many valuable articles intended therefor, among which are the communication of '*A friend to Justice*,' and the highly important decision of Judge Hickey, pronouncing that clause of the city charter, which attempts to confer Judicial power upon the Mayor, unconstitutional, null and void. We believe that this opinion in its ultimate effects will shake most of the City corporations in the Union.

GOV. MOREHEAD'S MESSAGE.

This document, which occupies most of our columns to-day, is one to which we are disposed to award considerable praise and little censure. Unlike those of his predecessor Metcalf, who let no opportunity escape of tilting at the President and the General Government, it will be found mild and dignified in its tone, relating only to matters in which the State of Kentucky feels a deep and abiding interest. Is it to this we are to attribute the profound, and we may say *ominous* silence generally observed by the gentlemen of the opposition press? Have they been disappointed in their expectations of finding in it a tirade of vituperation so consonant to their feelings, that they will not deign to bestow on it a single remark approbatory or otherwise? An answer sufficiently obvious, at least to our mind, arises from reverting to the course pursued by them on previous occasions of a similar nature.

The message conveys a good deal of gratifying intelligence upon the progress of internel improvements in the State. In one point however, there is a mistake, which shows a want of minute and accurate acquaintance with facts. The Directors of the Lexington and Richmond Turnpike have actually *contracted* for making 15 miles of that road, ten miles commencing at Lexington and terminating at Embry's in Fayette, and five miles commencing at the Kentucky river and terminating at Foxtown in Madison county.

The Methodist Episcopal Bishop, EMORY, was violently thrown from his carriage on his way to Baltimore. His skull was fractured and he only survived a few hours.

The Legislature of Alabama have withdrawn their nomination of Judge White for the Presidency.

John M. Niles, late Postmaster at Hartford, has been appointed by the Governor of Connecticut, to the United States Senate in the place of Mr. Smith deceased. Mr. Niles is a zealous supporter of Van Buren.

The *great* meeting has come off at Harrisburg, and a most sorry concern it was. Doubts for some time doubtful whether Harrison or Webster would receive the nomination. The former, however, got it—the numbers standing thus: *For President*—Harrison 83, Webster 29, Granger 3. *For Vice President*—Granger 102, Palmer 7, White 5, Slade 5. The Whig Convention assembled at the same time and place, adopted the nomination of the Anti-Masonic. The Pittsburgh Mercury says, the proceedings were most turbulent, presenting a humiliating spectacle of blackguardism, blows and bloodshed. The seceders, to whom some of the Whig papers give the title of *noble* held a Convention of their own, appointed delegates, and formed an electoral ticket.

A resolution passed the Illinois Senate on the 11th inst. by a vote of 15 to 10, instructing the Senators of the State in Congress to vote for Benton's expunging resolutions.

CONGRESS.

On Tuesday, December 15th, *Walter Lowrie* was re-elected Secretary by the Senate, and *Jno. Shackford* Sergeant-at-arms, with S. Haight as assistant. The motion of Mr. Benton in relation to the admission of the Senators from Michigan, was afterwards taken into consideration. It was opposed by Mr. Clay, and defended by Mr. Benton. In order to give more time for deliberation, the motion was finally ordered to be laid on the table. In the House of Representatives, on the motion of Mr Whittlesey, they proceeded to the election of officers. After six ballottings, Roderick Dorsey, of Maryland, was elected Sergeant-at-arms.

Wednesday, Dec. 16th.—The attention of the Senate was principally occupied in electing the Chairmen of the various Standing Committees. They are as follows:

Foreign Relations. Clay.
Finance. Webster.
Commerce. Davis.
Manufactures. Knight.
Agriculture. Brown.
Military Affairs. Benton.
Militia. Robinson.
Naval Affairs. Southard.
Public Lands. Ewing.
Private Land Claims. Black.
Indian Affairs. White.
Claims. Naudain.
Judiciary. Clayton.
Post Office and Post Roads. Grundy.
Roads and Canals. Hendricks.
Pensions. Tomlinson.
District of Columbia. Tyler.
Revolutionary Claims. Moore.
Contingent Expenses. McKean.
Engrossed Bills. Shepley.

In the House of Representatives, a number of petitions were received, and among the rest, one was presented by Mr. *Fairfield*, praying for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. It was ordered, by a large majority, to be laid on the table, where it remains without hope of resusitation. The Speaker announced the Standing Committees, of which the following are the Speakers:

On Elections. Claiborne.
Ways and Means. Cambreleng.
Claims. Whittlesey.
Commerce. Sutherland
Post Office and Post Roads. Conner
Public Lands. Roane
District of Columbia. W. B. Shepherd
Judiciary. Beardsley
Revolutionary Claims. Muhlenburg
Public Expenditures. Page
Private Land Claims. Carr
Agriculture. Bokee
Indian Affairs. Bell
Military Affairs. Johnson, of Ky.
Militia. Glascock
Naval Affairs. Jarvis
Foreign Relations. Mason, of Va.
Territories. Patton
Revolutionary Pensions. Wardwell
Invalid Pensions. Miller, of Pa.
Revisal and Unfinished Business.—Huntington
Accounts. Lea, of New Jersey
Expenditures in Department of State. R. H. Shepard
Expenditures in Treasury Department. Allen, of Vermont
Roads and Canals. Mercer

SELECT COMMITTEES.

On Rules and Orders of the House.—Mann, of N. Y., Adams, of Mass., Thomas, Williams, of N. C., Cambreleng, Everett, Parks, Parker, Chambers, of Pa.

On the Northern Boundary Line of Ohio. J. Q. Adams, Hardin, Patton, Pierce, of N. H., Haynes, Dickerson, McCay, Grayson, Judson.

Thursday, Dec. 17th.—In the Senate, Mr. Webster offered resolutions respecting that part of the President's Message, which related to the securing the post offices, the use of several Rail Roads, which were to be taken into consideration on Monday. In the House, the various subjects embraced in the President's Message, were referred to appropriate Committees.

In the Senate, December 21st. Mr. Webster offered a resolution referring to the Committee on Finance, the subject of giving some relief to the sufferers, by the fire in New York, which was adopted. Mr. Ewing introduced his bill to settle and define the Northern boundary of Ohio. Mr. Calhoun moved the reference of so much of the President's message, as refers to the transportation of the United States Mail of incendiary publications to a select committee, which was carried.

In the House, Mr. Cambreleng obtained leave to bring in a bill for the relief of the sufferers of New York. The bill provided "That the time of payment of all bonds becoming due after 16th inst. should be extended, and that the Secretary be directed to transfer such portion of the revenue as is not required by the Government, to certain Banks in New York." He also stated that the committee had before them a proposition to remit *the duties on all merchandize consumed by fire;* but had not decided yet. The consideration of a petition from Massachusetts for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, was resumed. It met with the same fate as the one before on the same subject. The petition, and all motions in regard to it, were ordered to be laid on the table.

Fire Wood.

THE Committee appointed ot a meetiog of the citizens for the purpose of procuring fire wood, oy the Rail Road, have contracted for some twelve or fifteen hundred cords, and expect to increase the quantity. They expect to commence receiving the wood at the Rail Road Depot next week. Persons wishing to obtain wood, will make application to the subscriber as Chairman of the Committee, who will distribute the same to the applicant. In all cases the money must be paid before the wood is taken away. Receipts for money paid to the collector or treasurer will he received.

S. CHIPLEY, Chairman of Com.
Lex. Dec 29, 1835—52-3t

ATTEND TO THIS.

THE time has come when all persons should close their accounts. Those of my friends indebted to me, will render me a favor by callling and paying their accounts, as I am in want of money to pay my debts, and purchase GOODS.—This must be done during this month.

J. G. McKINNEY.
Lex. Jan 1, 1836—52-tf

COLUMBUS, BY OSCAR.

(THE SIRE OF ELIZA BAILEY, MARY M'FARLAND, BUTLER, AND OTHERS.

AT the solicitation of many friends I have determined to stand this fine stallion at Lexington the ensuing season. The performance of his colts have placed his claims to distinction it is hoped, beyond dispute. His pedigree and performance, and the performance of his colts, as well as other particulars will be made known in due time.

DAVIS THOMPSON.
January 1st, 1836—52-tf

CAUTION.

WE the undersigned caution the public against trading for a note of hand given by us to Andrew W. Hall, and payable 1st of March 1834, for three hundred and twenty six dollars, as said note has been liquidated. And we are determined not to pay it again unless compelled by law.

JAMES F. BRADLEY,
JOHN R. KELLER.
January 1st, 1836—52-3t*

LAND, HORSES, CORN, HEMP, &c.
AT PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, on the 27th of this present month, on the premises, to the highest bidder, that well known tract of Land, upon which Capt. James Fletcher formerly resided, situated in the county of Jessamine, about one mile and a half south of Nicholasville and within a few hundred yards of the Nicholasville and Lancaster Turnpike Road. This Farm contains 270 acres of first rate land, the one half under cultivation the residue heavily timbered. The improvements consist of a brick dwelling house, barn, stables, smokehouse, &c.

Will be sold at the same time and place, twenty head of Horses, consisting of mares, geldings and colts. About 300 barrels Corn, about 25 acres of Hemp, 10 or 12 head of Cattle, 50 Sheep, Farming Utensils, 100 bushels Hemp Seed, and 30 acres of Oats.

Terms of Sale.—For the Land, one-third of the purchase money will be required in hand; the balance in one and two years.

For the personal property, a credit of six months will be given. In both cases, bonds with approved security will be required. Immediate possession given. A. B. MORTON.

Jan. 1, 1836.—52-tds

The Georgetown Sentinel and Paris Citizen will insert the above until day of sale, and charge this office.

The Firm of Gab'l. I. Morton and A. B. Morton, trading under the firm of MORTON & Co. in a Bagging concern in Fayette county, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent.

GAB'L. I. MORTON,
A. B. MORTON.
October 26, 1835.

SUPPLY OF FUEL.

AT a meeting of the Board of Managers for the supply of Fuel in tha city of Lexington, December 17th, 1835, it was

Resolved, That the subscribers he requested to pay to the Collector, John B. Johnson, on or before the 21st day of December, Twenty per cent. of their subscription

STEPHEN CHIPLEY, Ch'm.
T. P. HART, Secretary.
Dec. 18, 1835—51-td

WOOD CUTTERS WANTED.

FIFTY cents per cord will be given for hands to cut wood on the Rail Road. Immediate application made to

CHS. H. WICKLIFFE,
Agent for managers Lex. Wood Company.
Dec. 18, 1835—51-tf

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS
ON THE RAIL ROAD.

IT has become indispensably necessary to put a stop to the using of the Lexington and Ohio Rail Road as a public highway, by persons on horseback. Notice is therefore given, that the penalties of the laws will be rigidly enforced in future, against all trespassers who may ride on the roads or embankments, or drive carts, wagons, or other vehicles thereon. This caution is intended to protect the lives of those who may venture upon the road, as well as the company's property; it being impossible, in some situations, to stop the Locomotive in time to prevent accidents.

The 22d section of the Charter fixes the penalty, for injury done the road, cars or machinery, at *Five Hundred Dollars.*

The 4th section of an amendatory law, passed February 20, 1833, enacts, that it shall not be lawful for any person to *ride* on the Rail Road or its embankments, or to *drive* thereon carts, or other vehicles: and any person offending herein, shall be liable to be prosecuted and fined before a Mayor of a City, or a Justice of the Peace, in the same manner as is prescribed in other and like cases, for trespass and misdemeanor.

By order of the Board of Directors,
THOMAS SMITH, Pres't.
Dec 23, 1835—51-6t
☞Intelligencer and Gazette 6 times.—*Observer and Reporter.*

FOR SALE FOR CASH,
A FIRST-RATE PIANO FORTE. Enquire at this office.
Lexington Dec. 21, 1835—51-tf

FAYETTE COUNTY, SCT.

TAKEN UP by James Patterson living ten miles from Lexington, on the road leading from that place to Cynthiana, A BAY MARE, supposed to be six years old last spring, some few white spots on her back, supposed to have been occasioned by the saddle, no other white about her, nor are there any other mark perceivable.—She is shod all round; appraised to 30 dollars before me this 22d day of December, 1835.

THOS. M. ALLEN, J. P.
A copy att: J. C. RODES, Clerk.
by WALLER RODES, D. D.
Dec 22—51-3t*

☞LOOK HERE.☜
JOHN M. HEWETT,
TRUSS MAKER,
Opposite the Lexington Hotel, Lexington, Ky.

BEGS leave, respectfully to inform his friends and the public, that he has obtained the agency of Mr. THOMAS STAGNER, of Richmond, Ky. to *use, vend and practice* his celebrated PATENT TRUSS, for the *cure* of all cases of *Hernia*, or *Rupture*, of recent or long standing.

He is so convinced of the importance of this instrument above all that have ever yet been used, that he not only purposes to abandon all the various kinds he has heretofore used in his extensive practice, but to assure the afflicted, that the universal terms, are—no Cure, no Pay!

N. B. All kinds of *Bandages, Gentlemen's Riding Girdles, and Suspenders*, manufactured and for sale as before.

June 26, 1834.—27-tf

THE PROTECTION
INSURANCE
COMPANY,
of Hartford, Con.,

HAVE paid with in a few years past in the Western States for losses by Fire, about

300,000 Dollars!!

and are still willing to assume and continue
RISKS AGAINST FIRE,
By E. K. SAYRE, ATTY. AT LAW, their agent, on the shortest notice and most favorable terms. E. K. SAYRE,
Corner Short st. & Jordan's Row.
Lexington, March 21, 1835.—12-1y

FOR SALE. A half league of land, in Austin's Colony, Texas, very eligibly situated on Dick's or Dickson's Creek, a navigable stream, emptying into Galvaston Bay, at whose mouth the town of Powhatan is laid out, commanding a fine harbor. The above tract was selected for the proprietor by persons familiar with every league in the Colony—it consists of a mixture of prairie and timbered land, and is the finest that can be, for the cultivation of Cotton or Sugar, all conditions having been fulfilled, and expenses paid. It is recommended to persons disposed to emigrate to Texas, as saving much trouble, expense and delay. Inquire at this office.
Lex Aug 27, 1835—35-tf

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold at public sale, to the highest bidder, on Tuesday the 5th day of January next, all the personal estate of the late Capt. John Garth, deceased, consisting of a great variety of HOUSE & KITCHEN FURNITURE, Farming Utensils of almost every variety and description, some of them new, and of the best materials and workmanship; 60 or 70 Acres of Corn, about half in the shock, the balance in the Crib; 2 or 300 bushels of good keeping Apples; a large quantity of good Hay in the stack—and also, a large crop of Rye in the stack; 50 or 60 bushels of HEMPSEED; 6 or 7,000 pounds PORK, salted up; about 40 acres of first rate Hemp all spread out; 1 Wagon and Gear; 2 Yoke of first rate Oxen and Carts; 60 head of first rate Sheep, with one full blooded South-down Buck; about 100 Stock Hogs; between 20 and 30 head of Horses; also a considerable number of Cattle, among which is a fine Bull ¾ths Durham; also, a full blooded Short horned Bull Calf; also, 8 or 10 fine Milch Cows, some of them ¾ths Short horn; 8 Blooded Heifers of the improved Durham stock; and an excellent lot of Durham Steers.

There will also be sold, between 20 and 30 *NEGROES*, consisting of men, women, boys, and girls. Ten shares of the Stock in the Lexington and Ohio Rail Road, &c. &c.

The above property will be sold on the farm of the late John Garth, in Scott county, 4 miles South East of Georgetown, on a credit of 6 months for all sums over $5, that amount and under, Cash in hand will be required; the purchaser to give bond with approved security.

The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, on Tuesday the 5th of January next, and continue from day to day until all is sold. Due attendance will be given by

JEFFERSON GARTH,
ALBERT G. GARTH,
Executors of John Garth, dec'd.

N. B. All persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, are requested to come forward and settle immediately; and such having claims will present them properly authenticated, for payment.

J. G. & A. G. G.

J. DELPH, Auctioneer.

☞The Gazette, Lexington, and the Paris Citizen, will give the above three insertions and charge this office.—*Observer.*

SYLVESTER'S PROCLAMATION
FOR 1836.

IN offering the following splendid list of schemes at the commencement of a New Year, SYLVESTER avails himself of the opportunity to return his grateful acknowledgements for the liberal patronage afforded him by his numerous friends and patrons. It is with tha most lively satisfaction Sylvester announces it has been his good fortune to sell during the past year SIX CAPITAL PRIZES, amounting to **$90,000!** exclusive of smaller capitals, varying from EIGHT THOUSAND to One Hundred Dollars—making a distribution to the public of no less a sum than

300,000 DOLLARS.

This must be admitted a Brilliant retrospect.—The liberality and magnitude of the schemes constantly offered renders the perspective chances equally encouraging.

Sylvester is determined to merit this kind support by unabated solicitude for the interests of his patrons, by strict punctuality and attention to their orders, and will be ever regardless of expense to convey the earliest information. The ensuing year cannot fail to be equally productive to adventurers; who have but to forward their orders to where hundreds have been rescued from difficulty, and where Capital Prizes are daily distributed by

S. J. SYLVESTER.
130 Broadway, N. Y.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY
CLASS No. 1.
For the benefit of the Petersburg Benevolent Mechanic Association.
To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday January 2, 1836.

SCHEME.

$25,000, 8,000,

$5,000 dolls!—3,500 dolls!—2,322 dolls!
1 prize of 2,000 dolls!—10 prizes of 1,500 dolls—10 of $1,000, 20 of 500 dollars, &c.
Tickets only Ten Dollars.

A certificate of a package of 22 whole tickets will be sent for 120 dollars. Packages of Halves, Quarters, and Eighths, in proportion.

GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY—CLASS 2 for 1836.
To be drawn at Wilmington, Thursday, January 13, 1836.

CAPITALS.

20.000 DOLLS

5,000 dolls—3,000 dolls—2,000 dolls. 1,640 dolls—20 of 1,000 dolls—20 of 300 dolls—20 of 150 dolls—155 of $100, &c.
Tickets only Five Dollars.

Certificate of a package of 25 whole tickets will cost only $65. Halves and quarters in proportion. Delay not to send your orders to Fortune's Home.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
CLASS No. 2.
For the benefit of the Petersburg Benevolent Mechanic Association.
To be drawn at Alexandria Va. Saturday January 16, 1836.

SCHEME.

50 prizes of 1,000 dolls!

$25,000!

$7,500!—$5,000!—$4,000!—1,500 dols!—50 of 1,000 dolls!—50 of 500 dollars!—50 of 300 dolls!—64 of 200 dolls, &c.
Tickets only 8 Dollars.

Certificate of a package of 25 whole Tickets in this Magoificent Scheme, may he had for $100. Shares in proportion.

SPLENDID SCHEME.
VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For the benefit of the Monongalia Academy.
CLASS No. 2, for 1836.
To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday, January 23, 1836.

SCHEME.

25,000 DOLLARS.

25 prizes of 1000 dolls!—25,000 Dollars!—7,000 Dollars!—4,000 dolls!—2,500 dollars!—2,000 dolls!—1,486 dollars!—25 prizes of 1,000 dolls!—40 of $300—10 of 200 dolls!—69 of 150 dolls! &c.
Tickets, 8 dollars; Shares in proportion.

A certificate of a package of 22 whole tickets will be sent for 95 Dollars.—Packages of Shares in proportion.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.
VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
CLASS No. 3.
For the benefit of the Petersburg Benevolent Mechanic Association.
To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday, January 30, 1836.

CAPITALS.

25,000 Dollars!!

25,000 dolls—8,000 dolls—5,000 dolls—3,500 dolls—2,322 dolls—20 of 2,000 dolls—20 of 500 dolls—20 of 400 dolls—20 prizes of 200 dollars, &c. &c.
Tickets only Ten Dollars.

A Certificate of a package of whole tickets will be sent for $120. Halves, Quarters and Eighths in proportion.

Orders for single tickets or packages must be addressed to

S. J. SYLVESTER,
51 130 Broadway, N. Y.

40 BBLS. SPEARS'S PRIME OLD WHISKEY,
2 do pure OLD PEACH BRANDY; for sale by
D. BRADFORD & CO.
Lexington, Oct 24—42-tf

PETER SIMPLE NOVELS.
AT 37½ CENTS EACH.

UNIFORM EDITION.

THE great and constantly increasing demand for the novels of Captain Marryatt, has induced the subscriber to commence the publication of a new edition of his entire writings, in a new form, and at a reduced price. Several of his works that have not yet appeared in this country will be comprised in this series, which will, when completed, be the only uniform edition of his writings that has yet issued from the press.

The work will be published in semi-monthly numbers at 27½ cents per number. Each nomber complete in itself, and containing the whole of one of his works, equal to two duodecimo volumes; a title page to each number.

The whole series will be complete in eight numbers, and will form a royal octevo volume containing nearly twelve hundred pages for three dollars.

List of works to be comprised in this edition:
Frank Mildmay, or the Naval Officer.
Newton Foster, or the Merchant Service.
King's Own.
Peter Simple, or the Adventures of a Midshipman.
Jacob Faithful.
Pacha of Many Tales.
Japhet in Search of his Father.
Naval and Military Sketches.

The first number will positively be issued early in January, and the whole will be completed by the last of April.

The work will be sterotyped, and any of the numbers can be had seperate, if desired.

They will be sent by post to any part of the Union, so packed as to defy the friction of the mails. Postage under 100 miles 1½ cents per sheet, over 100 miles, 2½ cents.

I is almost useless for the subscriber to remark that this is the cheapest work ever offered. The simple fact of the number of pages being near 12 hundred, and the price only three dollars, speaks for itself. The public may look upon this as the commencement of an enterprise to furnish them with, printed in a beautiful manner, on fine paper, at a price that will at once defy competition, and place it in the power of every person to possess a library of novels at an extremely low rate. The advantage of transmission by mail is one that will not be overlooked by non-residents of large cities. The publisher thinks, and he presumes that the public will agree with him, that it is better to issue the works of each author, in series, at a stated price, than to publish a continuous work at so much per annum; for by this arrangement they may subscribe to the works of one author and reject another. Not being obliged to pay for that which they do not want.

A remittance of $10 will command four copies of the work. Single subscription 3 dollars.

☞Subscribers to the Lady's Book, or those wishing to become subscribers, will be furnished with the Lady's Book one year, and the set of Novels, for five dollars, in advance, postage paid. Single subscriptions to either work, three dollars.

Address LOUIS A. GODEY.
No. 100 Walnut St. Philadelphia.
Dec. 22, 1835—51

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken Mr. THOMAS DOLAN into partnership in his Mercantile concern. The business will, in future, be conducted in the name of

LEAVY & DOLAN,

who have now on hand, and are receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and very general assortment of

MERCHANDISE,

of nearly every variety; which they will sell on reasonable terms.

WM. A. LEAVY.
Lexington, April, 22.—16-tf

LEXINGTON BRANCH BANK OF KENTUCKY.

THE regular discount day, will be on Tuesday morning of each week, and Notes and Bills offered must be deposited in Bank on a day preceeding the discount day.

WILL. S. WALLER. *Cash'r.*
July 8, 1835—27-tf

WOOD CUTTERS!! WOOD CUTTERS!!!

THE subscriber will give fifty cents per cord to wood cutters, for cutting wood within two miles of Lexington. Apply to

N. McCOY,
Dec 24, 1835—51-tf Near Lexington.

PRINTED WEEKLY
BY THO. T. BRADFORD,
FOR
DANL. BRADFORD,
[*Publisher of the Laws of the U. States.*]

PUBLISHING OFFICE, MAIN ST. A FEW DOORS BELOW BRENNAN'S INN.
Printing Office at the old stand. Mill street.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER:

For one year in advance	$2 50
" Six months do	1 50
" Three months do	1 00
If not paid at the end of 6 mouths	3 00
" within the year	3 50

No paper will be discontinued until al arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Editor.

☞Letters sent by mail to the Editor, must be *post paid*, or they *will not be taken out of the office.*

ADVERTISING.

For 1 square or less	1 or 3 insertions			$1 00
Do	do	do	3 months	3 00
Do	do	do	6 months	5 00
Do	do	do	12 months	10 00

Longer ones in proporton. When inserted by the year, subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

TERMS.—6 months credit for all sums over $20 bond and approved security will be required—$20 and under, cash in hand.

NEGROES TO HIRE, FOR 1835.

THE following negroes will be hired for the ensuing year.

An experienced weaver and chain spinner;
An experienced weaver;
A boy 14 years old;
A boy 14 years old, who has been a quiller for 3 years;
A boy 12 years old, a quiller;
A woman, a cook and house servant;
A woman, a good washer and ironer;
A girl 19 years old;
A girl 13 years old;
A girl 13 years old;
A woman 20 years old, a good nurse and house servant;
3 young men, ages 19, 23 and 26, healthy and of good habits, raised on a farm;
One man, about 25 years of age, who has been engaged in a Bagging factory for the last 3 years;
1 boy, 14 years old, uncommonly active and intelligent;
1 boy, 13 years old, who has been spinning in a Bagging Factory for the last two years;
1 boy, 10 years old.

Apply to C. HUNT.
Dec. 16, 1835—50-tlstJ.

STATE OF KENTUCKY, Boone Circuit Court Sct., Novemrer Term, 1835.—Currie's heirs &c. complainants vs. Jacob Fowler, Tibbs' heirs &c. defendants, *In Chancery.*

This day came the complainants by their attorney, and on their motion, it is ordered and made known to John Spence and Mary F. Spence, Thos Triplett and Margaret C. Triplett, ——— Duval and Nancy F. Duval, Thomas Tibbs, Foushee Tibbs, Willoughby Tibbs and Samuel Tibbs, heirs at law of Willoughby Tibbs, dec'd. and to all unknown claimants of ten thousand acres of land lying on the waters of Big Bone creek in the now county of Boone, entered and surveyed in the name of Isaac Melchor which entry is as follows: "May 11th 1780. Isaac Melchor enters 10,000 acres upon Treasury warrants, on the Big Bone creek, beginning at the fork about 3 or 4 miles above the lick and running up both forks including its branches." That on the Friday next before the last Saturday in May 1836, at the house of Henry Lee in Mason county, the complainants in this cause will take the deposition of said Lee, and on the said last Saturday of May 1836, they will take the deposition of Thos. Young, at his residence in said county of Mason, and at the house of John P. Gaines in Boone county, on the first Saturday of June 1836, they will take the deposition of John Tindall, for the purpose of perpetuating the testimony of said witnesses in regard to the validity of said claim which said complainants profess to hold, and in regard to the invalidity of interfering claims.

And it is directed that this order be published six times in the Kentucky Gazette and that there be at least four months between the first advertisement and the taking of said depositions,

A copy attest.
CH: CHAMBERS, c. b. c. c.
December 19, 1835—50-6t

CAREY'S LIBRARY OF CHOICE LITERATURE.

TO say that this is a reading age, implies a desire for instruction, and the means to gratify that desire. On the first point, all are agreed; on the second, there is diversity both of opinion and of practice. We have newspapers, magazines, reviews; in fine, pamphlets of all sizes, on nearly all subjects, which have severally their classes of readers and supporters. And yet, copious as are these means of intellectual supply, more are still needed. In addition to the reviews of the day, and passing notices of books, the people, in large numbers, in all parts of our great republic, crave the possession of the books themselves, and details, beyond mere passing allusion, of the progress of discovery in art and science. But though it be easy to ascertain and express their wants, it is not so easy to gratify them. Expense, distance from which prevent persons of, engrossing occupations sages to libraries and booksellers, are so many causes to keep people away from the feast of reason, and the enjoyment of the coveted literary aliment. It is the aim of the publishers of the Library to obviate these difficulties, and to enable every individual, at a small cost and without any personal effort, to obtain for his own use and that of his favored friends or family, valuable works, complete, on all the branches of useful and popular literature, and that in a form well adapted to the comfort of the reader.

The charm of variety, as far as it is compatible with morality and good taste, will be held constantly in view in conducting the Library, to fill the pages of which, the current literature of Great Britain, in all its various departments of Biography, History, Travels, Novels and Poetry, shall be freely put under contribution. With perchance, occasional exceptions, it is intended to give entire, the work which shall be selected for publication. When in circumstances authorize the measure, recourse will be had to the literary stores of Continental Europe and translations made from French, Italian, or German, as the case may be.

Whilst the body of the work will be a reprint, or at times a translation of entire volumes, the cover will exhibit the miscellaneous character of a Magazine, and consist of sketches of men and things, and notices of novelties in literature and the arts, throughout the civilized world. A full and regular supply of the literary monthly and hebdomadal journals of Great Britain and Ireland, in addition to home periodicals of a similar character, cannot fail to provide ample materials for this part of our work.

The resources and extensive correspondence of the publishers, are the best guarantee for the continuance of the enterprise in which they are now about to embark, as well as for the abundance of the materials to give it value in the eyes of the public. As far as judicious selection and arrangement are concerned, readers will, it is hoped, have reason to be fully satisfied, as the editor of the Library is not a stranger to them, but has more than once obtained their favorable suffrages for his past literary efforts.

TERMS.

The work will be published in weekly numbers, in stitched covers, each number containing twenty imperial octavo pages, with double columns, making two volumes annually, of more than 520 octavo pages, each volume; and at the expiration of every six months, subscribers will be furnished with a handsome title page and table of contents. The whole amount of matter furnished in a single year, will be equal to more than forty volumes of the common sized English duodecimo books, the cost of which will be at least ten times the price of a year's subscription to the "Library." The paper upon which the Library will be printed, will be of the finest quality used for book-work, and of a size admirably adapted for binding. As the type will be entirely new, and of a neat appearance, each volume, when bound, will furnish a handsome, as well as valuable, and not cumbrous addition to the libraries of those who patronize the work.

The price of the Library will be $5 per annum, payable in advance.

A commission of 20 per cent. will be allowed to agents; and any agent, or postmaster furnishing five subscribers and remitting the amount of subscription, shall be entitled to the commission of twenty per cent. or a copy of the work for one year.

A specimen of the work, or any information respecting it may be obtained by addressing the publishers, post paid.

E. L. CAREY & A. HART,
July 17, 1835—42 Philadelphia.

POCKET BOOK STOLEN.

FROM the Subscriber on the night of the 2d inst., SMALL MOROCCO POCKET BOOK, containing $80 in cash, and papers of no value to any one except to him.

A liberal reward will be given for the detection of the thief or recovery of the Pocket Book alone.

WM. R. BRADFORD.
Lexington, Dec. 5.—48-3t

☞TO POETS.

THE TOKEN AND ATLANTIC SOUVENIR and a year's subscription to the Kentucky Gazette, will be given for the BEST NEW-YEAR'S ODE to it's Patrons—to be in by the 20th inst.,

BY THE CARRIER.
Dec 5, 1835.—48-2t

City Election.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That an Election for a MAYOR AND TWELVE COUNCILMEN of the CITY OF LEXINGTON, FOR THE YEAR 1836, will be held on the first Saturday in January next, commencing at 9 o'clock, a. m., and closing at 5 o'clock, p. m., at the places and under the direction of the Ward Inspectors following:

In Ward No. 1., at E. J. Pullen's.

H. M. Winslow, Lewis Pigg, and Thomas Dolan—Inspectors.

In Ward No. 2., at John Keiser's Hotel.

John Shrock, William Stubblefield, and Michael Gough—Inspectors.

In Ward No. 3., at the Court House.

Thomas K. Layton, Thomas P. Hart, and Thomas Nelson—Inspectors.

In Ward No. 4., at John Brennan's Hotel

Stephen Chipley, L. B Smith, and William H. Rainey—Inspectors.

By order of the Board.

DANL. BRADFORD,
Dec 3, 1835.—48-tde Clerk of the City.

GENERAL INVITATION.

THOSE who feel interested in the acquirement of a knowledge of BOOK-KEEPING are respectfully invited to call at the City School House, where my Class meets on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday nights, between the hours of 7 and 9 o'clock. W. C. BELL.
Lexington, Dec 4—48-3w

DR. JOHN HARRIS,

SURGEON DENTIST,

(FROM LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY,)

TENDERS his professional services to the citizens of Lexington.

His ROOM is at BRENNAN'S HOTEL, No. 6. Ladies waited on at their residences.
Lexington, Nov. 13.—45-3t

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE subscriber has received and now opening, a large and splendid stock of seasonable GOODS; among which are to be found all the variety usually to be had in this country.

Large assortment of Cloths, Cassimers, and Sattinetts, embracing all the variety of colors; Brown and Bleached Domestics. A large assortment of Gentlemen and Ladies'

SHOES AND BOOTS:
NEW AND HANDSOME BONNETS,
GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE AND HARDWARE.

All of which will be sold Wholesale or Retail, as low as they can be had in the Western country. Friends and customers are invited to call and examine for themselves.

THOMAS C. OREAR.
October 31, 1835—44-1m
The Kentucky Gazette will insert the above one month.—*Observer & Rep.*

FRENCH CHINA.

SUPERB DINNER SERVICES, Gold Band Desert Services, to match with *Splendid Fruit Baskets;* supported by figures; and a variety of seasonable Chinaware; viz:—Tea Setts, Plates, Bowls, &c.

Also—One Case Plated Candlesticks, 1 splendid Cut Glass Girandoles Mantel Clocks Astral Lamps, &c.

The above China is of our own importation direct from *Paris*, and of a superior quality and style. Just opened by

JAMES & BROTHER.
June 22, 1835—28-tf

300 DOLLARS REWARD.—Stolen from the subscriber on Saturday night the 12th of September inst. between 7 and 8 o'clock, an old liquor case, containing

$120 in half eagles,
$300 in fifty dollar notes of the U. S. Bank,
$250 mostly in 20 dollar notes of the Lex. Branch of the Bank of Kentucky.

1 Silver tumbler, bottom worn out, containing $30 in U. S. money, and the balance full of silver change—Also in the tumbler, an old fashioned coin commonly called a *"Cob dollar,"* nearly a triangle, without letters or figures on it, which has been in my family near seventy years.

1 Certificate of stock in the Maysville Turnpike company, issued to the Fayette County court, for one hundred shares.

1 Certificate for two shares of my own.

Also, about $18,000 in due bills &c. all payable to O. Keen; among which, the following are recollected:

1 note on Darwin Johnson, due 15th September instant, for 200 dollars.

1 note on John Keiser, due 25th December next, for 108 dollars.

1 note on John B. Higbee, due 25th December next, for 40 dollars.

1 note on Cornelius Hendricks due 25th December next for 30 dollars.

4 notes on Thomas S. Redd & J. R. Sloan amounting to $750.

1 note on Nathaniel Gist, due 17 or 18 years ago, for $100.

1 note on Jesse Bayles, for $8.

A receipt from John Norton for 25 or $2600.

A contract between O. Keen, and N. H. Hall and wife for rent of a plantation, dated about five years past.

A memorandum of a judgment of the Fayette Circuit court against A. Legrand, dated som years back, for about $140, signed by Genera Thomas Bodlay, Clerk of the Court.

The reward will be paid for the delivery o the case and contents to me, or such information that I can get them. O. KEEN.
Lexington Sept 15th, 1835—36-tf

NEW GROCERY STORE.

LEO TIBBATTS,

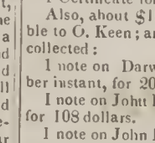
RESPECTFULLY announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the Grocery business at his father's old stand, Short-street, opposite the Court-house, where he intends to keep a general assortment of

GROCERIES,
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC LIQUORS;

and all such articles as are usually sold by Grocers. Lex. Sept 17, 1835—45-3m

JOB GREEN,

LATE OF PHILADELPHIA,
CHAIR MANUFACTURER,



CONTINUES the above business opposite the Masonic Hall, on Main street. He has on hand, and offers for sale on reasonable terms, a large and splendid assortment of

FANCY & WINDSOR CHAIRS

of all *descriptions and prices,—also, Settees, Rocking Chairs with cane backs and seats; Boston, and othes kinds,* all of which are manufactured of the best materials, and warranted well made. Old Chairs repaired and painted; Copal Varnish for sale.

Wanted, a good fancy Chair maker;—also, a Painter and Ornamenter; none but good workmen need apply; to such, constant employment and good wages will be given.

An apprentice well recommended will be taken.
Lexington, July 24, 1834.—29-tf

NEW GOODS

FOR FALL & WINTER SALES
FOR 1835—'36.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his Fall and Winter supply of GOODS, comprising every article usually kept in a Dry Good Store, to which he invites the attention of all persons visiting the city for the purpose of purchasing goods.—He has a splendid lot of Cloths and Cassimers, and many new and fashionable articles, all of which as usual, will be sold at a small advance.

JAS. G. McKINNEY.
Lex. Oct. 13, 1835—41-8t
The Luminary and Gazette will insert this 8 times.—*Intelligencer.*

Cheap Queensware

☞AT COST!☜

5 CRATES assorted WARE,—Dinner and Breakfast PLATES, CUPS, and SAUCERS, &c. Also,—Just opened,

1 CASK CHINA TEA SETTS, at the low price of $3. Call and see.

JAMES & BROTHER.
Lexington, Oct 14.—41-tf

B. W. & H. B. TODD,

HAVE received a large and general assortment of

FALL AND WINTER
DRY GOODS,

to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public; and which they offer on liberal terms.

On hand, a few extra fine CAMELS' HAIR and MERINO SHAWLS, and a few pieces finest SILK CAMLET.

Expected in a few days, a large sssortment of SALMON and FAWN colored MERINO and CHALLY SHAWLS of all sizes.

Lexington, Oct 26—43-tf

☞The Observer and Reporter and Gazette will publish the above till forbid.—*Intelligencer.*

OYSTERS, OYSTERS.

JUST received, a fresh supply of choice Baltimore OYSTERS, put up this Fall—will be served up on the shortest notice and in the best style. Families supplied on liberal terms.

JOHN M'KENZIE,
Mill street, Lexington.
Nov. 6, 1835—44-tf.

FOR SALE,

A SMALL lot of *TIMOTHY and BLUE GRASS SEED,* by

JOHN W. HUNT & SON.
Nov. 4—44-tf

20 DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or stolen from the rack at Huggins's corner, in Lexington, on Friday last, between 3 and 5 o'clock, p. m., a small good looking BAY HORSE, about 6 or 7 years old, had a small spot of white on his face, black mane, tail, and legs, shod all round, and is a remarkable fine pacer; had on a small new saddle, with brass stirrups, and a new bridle of yellow leather.

The above reward will be given for the apprehension of the the thief and horse, (should he be stolen) or ten dollars for the horse alone; a corresponding reward will be given for any information relative to the horse, saddle, and bridle, whereby they can be found, if perchance he should have broken loose and gone astray. Direct any information to A. McCOY,
Fayette co. Nov. 7—45-3t near Lexington.

FINE GOOSE-CREEK SALT

Just received, and for sale by
D. BRADFORD & CO,
Sept. 17, 1835. Opposite the Market.

THE Subscribers to the *Kentucky Gazette* are informed that I have transferred to Daniel Bradford, all the accounts and notes due to that paper, and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment to him.

T. J. PEW.
Dec. 12, 1835—49-

DOMESTIC GOODS.

TIFFANY, DUVALL & Co., *Baltimore,* have on hand and expect to be receiving from the *Manufacturers direct,* large and constant supplies of the following GOODS:

Brown Sheetings and Shirtings of 3-4, 7-8, 4-4 and 5-4 widths, from the Savage, Powhattan, Lawrel, Thistle, Union, Franklinville, and other Factories in Maryland.

Osnaburgs, Denims and Canton Flannels from ditto

Cassinetts, Linseys, Kerseys, Cotton Yarns, Carpet Chain, Checks, Plaids, Stripes, &c. of Baltimore manufacture, including those made at the *Maryland Penitentiary.*

Coarse and fine bleached and brown Shirtings and Sheetings, from various Factories in the Eastern States,

Cassinetts, Cassimeres, Flanuels, &c. from others, ditto

Prints—A general assortment of fine, medium and common,

Rouen Cassimeres, Mexican Mixtures, Cantoons, twilled stripes, Jeans, Denims, and other pantaloons' stuffs,

Tickings, 'Methuen's,' 'Amozkeag's,' 'Brown's,' &c.

Cotton Carpettings, &c.

In addition to extensive supplies of Cotton and Woollen Goods, their

SHOE AND HAT ROOMS

contain a large stock of Ladies' Shoes and Boots, of Eastern and City manufacture,

Men's Boots, Brogans and Shoes, a full assortment,

Men's Fur, Wool and Palm Leaf Hats, a full assortment,

Fur and Seal Skin Caps, &c.

☞They invite the attention of Western and Southern merchants to their Stock, in the belief, that they will be pleased with the assortment and prices, and that none in any other city holds out greater inducements to purchasers.

Dec. 3d, 1835—49-2m

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP,
IN PART.

THE partnership of T. K. Layton & Co. in the *Lumber Yard and Grocery,* has ceased; one of the firm, S. Chipley, having sold his interest in that concern to Mr. N. Headington. All persons who may have made bills with the firm, will please close the same without delay. The partnership in the Brick concern will continue as heretofore, and they hope by enlarging their business in that line, and by bestowing more close and undivided attention to it, to be able to supply the demand, and give general satisfaction.

T. K. LAYTON, & Co.
Dec. 9, 1835.

LAYTON & HEADRINGTON.

HAVE on hand at their *Lumber Yard,* at the old stand of T. K. Layton & Co. an assortment of *Plank, Scantling,* &c. &c. Also a good assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES. Please call and see.

LAYTON & HEADINGTON.
Dec. 12, 1835—49-3t
P. S. Wanted to purchase, *Lumber* of every description.

LOST—On the night of Tuesday, 24th November, between Brennan's Hotel and Exchange Office of David A. Sayre, *A CORAL BREASTPIN.* Any person who has found and will leave it at the office of the Editor of this paper, will be suitably rewarded.
Lex. Dec. 12, 1835—49-tf

BLACKSMITHING and EDGE TOOL MAKING.—The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Lexington and the public in general, that he has permanently settled himself in Lexington, & intends carrying on the BLACKSMITH BUSINESS in all its various branches. All work entrusted to him shall be executed in the best possible manner. He hopes, therefore, to merit and receive a share of the public patronage. He intends keeping constantly on hand, a supply of AXES, which he warrants equal to any that can be had. ☞His Shop is on the northwest corner of Limestone and Hill streets, immediately above David Megowan's stable.

WILLIAM VAN PELT.
Sept 30, 1835—39-tf
The Gazette will copy the above.—*Observer & Reporter.*

NORTHERN BANK OF KENTUCKY STOCK. Wanted to purchase a few hundred Shares. DAVID A. SAYRE.
July 19 1835—24-tf

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

BETWEEN 270 and 280 Acres of LAND, not surpassed in soil, situation, water, and timber, by any to the State, lying about 14 miles from Nicholasville, near the Turnpike road, leading from Lexington to the Mouth of Hickman; about 150 cleared and under good fence, the remainder first rate timber; a brick dwelling house, with a barn and other necessary out-buildings; an orchard of very superior fruit; a good Apple Mill and Cider Press. Any person wishing to examine the premises, can do so by calling on Mr. Alexander Welch, who lives adjoining, who will show the same; and for terms, apply to the subscriber near Lexington. The STOCK, CROP, and FARMING UTENSILS can be had with the Farm, if the purchaser may wish them. At early application is desired, as if the farm is not soon sold, an arrangement will be made for raising another crop. A. B. MORTON.
Fayette co. Oct 28, 1835—43-7t

$100 REWARD.

STOP THE SWINDLER.

A MAN by the name of CALVIN HALE, a carriage maker, by trade, came to this place, in the month of June last, and commenced work, repairing carriages, gigs, &c.,—and contracted debts with merchants and citizens to the amount of $700. He is from the State of New Hampshire; his height is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches, thin visaged, quick spoken and of rather a prepossing appearance, about 28 or 30 years of age. He was agent for a Mr. Samuel H. Dixon, of Philadelphia, for the sale of a Machine for boreing and morticing holes. The above reward will be given by the subscribers, for his confinement in any jail, so that he may be brought to justice.

J. & J. C. BULL,
WM. W. GAINS,
MULLINS & WHITNEY.
Harrodsburg, Ky. Oct., 27 1835.
☞Editors will subserve the cause of justice by giving this an insertion.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale, the farm on which he now resides, in Scott county, on the waters of the North Elkhorn, five miles from Georgetown, containing about 105 ACRES.

The improvements consist of a Brick Dwelling House, Smoke House, a Dairy, Hewed-log Kitchen, Barn, &c., all nearly new. About one half the land is cleared, and has a good supply of never failing water. The remainder is heavily covered with chnice timber. The above farm offers as great inducements as any of the same size in the country.

The above land lies between the road from Georgetown to Frankfort and the Ironworks road, and joins the farm of John Brauham. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber on the premises, who will show the property to any person wishing to purchase.

B. P. DRAKE.
Nov. 8, 1835—44-tf

A VERY VALUABLE IMPROVED FARM

IN Kentucky, 8 miles from Cincinnati and Covington, between Licking River and Bank Lick, is offered for sale. The contemplated rail road from Cincinnati to Charleston, South Carolina, will pass within a few hundred yards of the land. Other improvements in roads near it, are in view. There are 450 acres of land, upwards of 200 of which are under cultivation, 60 or 70 acres are in meadow. The soil is very fertile, producing heavy crops of grass, grain, corn, tobacco, &c. The main dwelling is of brick, and cost upwards of three thousand dollars. There are a number of out houses. It may be divided into two farms, both of which will have abundance of the best timber, walnut, ash, maple, oak, poplar, beech, &c. The situation is remarkably healthy. On it are two large and excellent apple orchards of choice fruit, and a number of peach, cherry, and pear trees. The stock of horses, cattle, &c., wagons, ploughs, and other farming utensils, and a large portion of the corn, wheat, and oat crops, are also for sale. Few farms are superior to it in regard to health, advantages and fertility. Possession can be had in a short time.

12 Building Lots, in the western part of the city, each 25 by 100 feet, reaching to a 20 feet alley; and 3 others, each 30 by 130 feet, on the corporation line, near the head of Broadway, are for sale.

ALSO:

39 or 40 large lots in Piqua, a very flourishing town, 28 miles north of Dayton, on the line of the Canal. Five or six of the lots are intersected by the Canal, and are very eligible for warehouses. Two of them adjoining, afforded one of the finest mill seats with water privilege from the Canal, in that section of country, and are situated in the town itself. They are very valuable, and deserve the attention of those who wish to invest capital in either the milling or manufacturing business.

For particulars, apply at the corner of Fifth and Vine, or next door to Vine on Park street.

JOHN W. PICKET.
October 14, 1835—44-1t
☞The Lexington Gazette will publish the above 4 times weekly, and send their accounts to this office for collection.—*Cin. Rep.*

CABINET SHOP.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to the citizens of Lexington and its vicinity, that he has just completed a thorough repair of his shop, and is now ready to wait upon his customers with any thing in the Cabinet line. He will, at the shortest notice, be able to furnish COFFINS of all sizes and descriptions. He has a NEW HEARSE for the better convenience of the citizens. His present stock of CABINET WORK is now, and will be kept equal to any in the Western Country. His shop is on the corner of Short and Limestone streets, diagonally opposite the Jail, and his family residence is in the two story brick adjoining. By a strict attention to business, he hopes to receive a share of public patronage. J. EDRINGTON.
March 10, 1835.—10-6m

FARM FOR SALE.

I WILL SELL for the proprietor, A FARM near the Rail-road, about 4 miles from Lexington, adjoining the farms of Col. Henry C. Payne and Benjamin Taylor, containing 150 ACRES of first rate land, nearly all well timbered. Apply to DARWIN JOHNSON.
March 6, 1835.—9-tf

WILLIAM ADAMS,

HAT MANUFACTURER,
LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

RESPECTFULLY returns his grateful acknowledgements to the citizens of Lexington and Fayette county, generally, for the very liberal patronage they have given him for many years past. He begs leave to inform them that he still continues to *Manufacture HATS* out of the best kind of materials. He will attend to all orders for work, in his line of business, with punctuality and despatch.

☞All those having long standing accounts will confer a favor on me, long to be remembered, of they will call on me and settle their accounts, as our business cannot be carried on without that thing needful, called MONEY. W. A.
June 14, 1834.—23-tf

T. BANTON

MERCHANT TAILOR,

MAIN-STREET, A FEW DOORS BELOW THE PHOENIX HOTEL,

KEEPS constantly on hand an assortment of Gentlemen's Fashionable Ready made Clothing, consisting of CLOAKS, BOSTON WRAPPERS, COATS, PANTALOONS, VESTS, STOCKS, GLOVES, HOSE, &c Together with an excellent stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and VESTINGS. Also, a general assortment of Fancy Articles in his line, which will be sold unusually low for cash.

☞Gentlemen ordering cloths, may rest assured that they shall be made to please them, in style and taste, equal to the work of any Establishment in the city, he has in his employ workmen of the best kind, from Europe and the Eastern Cities.

Thankful for past favors, he respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

Lex. Dec. 20, 1834.

CHEAP

SIGN PAINTING.

In the neatest manner, and as cheap as any work of the kind in the country.

THE subscriber has removed his residence to the house formerly occupied by Mr. Bruce opposite Mess. Postlethwaite and Brennan's, where those who please to favor him with their commands will be punctually attended to, in the neatest manner and on moderate terms.

JOHN JONES.

N. B. The person to whom I lent, some two or three years since, the first volume of the *"Hand maid to the Arts,"* will please return it. J. J.

BAGGING SHUTTLES for sale by J. J.
Lex. May 3d, 1834.—17—tf

SPANISH SOLE LEATHER.

2000 Sides Spanish Sole Leather,
500 do very heavy for negroes shoes,
25 doz Philadelphia Calf Skins,
10 do Heavy Upper Leather,
Striped and plain Binding Skins, Shoe Thread,
20 bbls. Tanners Oil, (Superior quality.) for sale by MONTMOLLIN & CORNWALL.
Lex Sept 1, 1835—35-3m

DR. SAMUEL C. TROTTER

GRATEFUL for the liberal practice he has already had, respectfully tenders a continuance of his services to the citizens of Lexington and the adjoining country, in the various branches of his profession, viz:

Practice of Physic, Surgery, &c. &c.

His office is on Short-street, three doors below the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may always be found, except when professionally absent.
Aug. 12, 1835—32-tf

DOCTOR CHINN returns his thanks to his friends for the liberal incouragement he has received since his removal to the city of Lexington, and would inform them, that with the view of permanently settling himself, he has purchased, and removed to the late residence of Dr. Yandell, on Hill street, and intends devoting his attention exclusively to his profession. When not absent on professional engagements, he may generally be found, in the day time, at the store of TILLEY and CHINN. Sep 30, 1835—30-2m

The Intelligencer and Gazette will insert the above two months weekly.—*Obs. & Rep.*

LEXINGTON BREWERY. The public are informed that the proprietor of the Lexington Brewery having taken it into his own hands, and having repaired and fitted it up in the best manner, and associated himself with one of the most scientific and practical Brewers in the Western country, has no hesitation in assuring the venders and lovers of Malt Liquors, that they will furnish them with Porter, Ale and Beer of a superior quality, to any made in said Brewery for the last 10 years. Beer will be ready for delivery by the 1st of September next, when it is hoped that judges of Malt Liquors will be convinced that nothing but a full knowledge of the business, and attention thereto, is essential to the making of as good Porter, Ale and Beer in Lexington, as any part of the world.

BARLEY, BARLEY, BARLEY. Wanted—Ten thousand bushels of Barley, for which the highest price in cash will be paid on delivery at the above Brewery. Farmers supplied with fall barley for seed. CLARY, & Co.
August 19, 1835—34-6m

NEW GOODS.—The subscribers are receiving at their stand on Main-st. two doors above the Post Office, their Fall and Winter GOODS, among which are, a well selected assortment of Cloths, Cassimers, Cassinetts, and French and English Merinoes; a large assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's SHOES and BOOTS. Fur Caps and Capes, Carpeting and Rugs, Hardware, Queensware, French & English China in setts—Glassware—Groceries—Java Coffee, (a superior article.

SAMUEL ROBINSON & CO.
Lex. Sept. 17, 1835—37-tf

M. E. BROWNING & CO.

HAVING purchased of CALEB WORLEY, his stock of MERCHANDIZE, which is extensive and well assorted, now offer it Wholesale and Retail, on as fair and reasonable terms as like goods can be bought in any market west of the mountains. They are resolved to spare no pains to accommodate and please those who may favor them with a call. To the old patrons of the house, they look with much confidence, and solicit a continuance of their custom, from which it is hoped a mutual benefit and satisfaction will be derived.

CALEB WORLEY, having sold his stock of merchandize to M. E. BROWNING & Co. takes great pleasure in recommending to his old customers and patrons, a continuance of their dealing with his successors, at the old stand, opposite the upper end of the Public Square. He would at the same time very sincerely return his thanks for the liberal patronage extended to him during his continuance in business. It is his wish as speedily as possible to close his business, and he hopes that all those who have open accounts will call and close them by note or payment without delay.
Lex. June 15, 1835—24-tf

R. PINDELL & J. F. PIERSON,
ATTORNIES AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY,

HAVING united themselves in the practice of their profession, promise punctual attendance to all business confided to them in this and the adjoining counties. ☞Office on Short street, East of the Courthouse, formerly occupied by Chas. Humphreys, esq. Oct 21, 1835—42-2m

BLANK DEEDS,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having disposed of his interest in the Store of J. Tilford & Co. to Jas. Tilford & W. P. & James M. Holloway, would respectfully solicit for them a continuance of the patronage of his friends.

As it is important that the business of the late firm should be closed as speedily as possible, those indebted either by note or book account, will confer a favor by calling and settling without delay. Mr. J. W. Cochran is authorized to receipt and receive the balances due.

J. TILFORD.

THE subscribers having purchased of J. Tilford & Co. their entire stock of Merchandize, and rented their Store-rooms for a term of years, would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they will continue to carry on the business under the firm of

TILFORD, HOLLOWAY & CO.

They expect to receive in a few days, additional supplies of Merchandize, which, with the stock now on hand, will render their assortment full and complete. As they design keeping at all times an extensive stock exclusively for WHOLESALE DEALERS, they would particularly invite calls from that class of purchasers—the same inducements offered as heretofore. They will also continue to keep a well selected stock for retailing.

A continuation of the old custom of the house is respectfully solicited.

Just received, a large assortment of MEN'S BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold at a small advance: Also, an additional supply of the Anchor Bolting Cloths, Nos. 1, 6, and 7.—Flowered Paper for rooms, passages, &c. &c.

JAMES TILFORD,
W. P. HOLLOWAY,
JAS. M. HOLLOWAY.
Nov. 30, 1835—48—tf
☞The Observer and Gazette will insert the above tf. —*Intelligencer.*

TO PRINTERS.

E. WHITE & WM. HAGER

RESPECTFULLY inform the Printers of the United States, to whom they have been individually known as established Letter Founders, that they have now formed a copartnership in said business, and from their united skill and extensive experience, they hope to be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor them with their orders.

The introduction of machinery in place of the tedious and unhealthy process of casting type by hand, a desideratum by the European foundets, was by American ingenuity and a heavy expenditure of time and money on the part of our senior partner, first successfully accomplished. Extensive use of the machine cast letter has fully tested and established its superiority in every particular over those cast by the old process.

The Letter Foundry Business will hereafter be carried on by the parties before named, under the firm of White, Hager, & Co. Their specimen exhibits a complete series from Diamond to Sixty four lines Pica. The book and news type being in the most moderate light and style.

White, Hager & Co., are agents for the sale of Smith and Rust Printing Press, which they can furnish their customers at manufacturer's prices.

Chases, Cases, Composing Sticks, Ink, and every article used in the Printing Business, kept for sale and furnished on short notice. Old type taken in exchange for new at nine cents per pound.

N. B. Newspaper proprietors who will give the above three insertions, will be entitled to Five Dollars in such articles as they select from our specimens.

E. WHITE & W. HAGER.
New York, Oct. 1, 1835—48-3t

$100 REWARD;

RANAWAY from the Subscriber about the 1st of October last, a negro woman named MARIA. She is about 35 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, of a dark copper complexion; her front teeth somewhat decayed, speaks broken and and is very polite in conversation. She was raised in Charleston, S. C. The above reward will be given for the delivery of said woman to me, if taken out of the state, or $50 if taken in the state.

RICHARD H. CHINN.
Lexington, Nov. 27th, 1835.—47-tfcho&r

PORK! PORK!! PORK!!!.

THE highest price will be given in Cash for PORK. Apply to

JNO. W. HUNT & SON.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS! OYSTERS!

JUST received at *Candy's Coffee House,* and for Sale wholesale and retail, a lot of PICKLED AND SPICED OYSTERS, direct from Baltimore.

Having made arrangements, he will be able to furnish regularly through the winter, either Pickled, Spiced, or Fresh Oysters, of excellent quality.

Pickled Oysters per Can,	$2,50
Spiced, do do	2,00

Dec. 12, 1835—49-3t

PITTSBURGH ALE.

JUST received and for Sale, wholesale and retail, a Superior Article of ALE, made this fall, by G. Shiras, expressly for the Propretor.

J. CANDY.
Dec. 12, 1835—49-3t

R. H. CHINN'S DEBTORS

ARE informed, that his notes and accounts are placed in the hands of the undersigned for collection. Such as remain unpaid on the first of January next, are directed to be placed in suit.

HUNT & JOHNSON.
Nov. 4, 1835—44-tlj
☞The Intelligencer and Gazette will insert the above till 1st January, 1836.—*Observer.*

NORTHERN BANK OF KENTNCKY

THE fourth Instalment of TEN DOLLARS on each Share will become due, and is requested to be paid, *on the 27th day of February* 1836.

By order of the President and Directors,
M. T. SCOTT, *Cashier.*
Lex. Oct. 17, 1835—46-3m

2 BARRELS *OLD PEACH BRANDY.* Also on hand, a fine lot of Spears's OLD WHISKEY, and a few barrels of MACKEREL No. 3, just received and for sale by

D. BRADFORD & CO.
November 20, 1835—46-tf

BLACKSMITHING.

THE public are respectfully informed, that JOSIAH ENNIS, the late partner of John R. Shaw, has commenced the BLACKSMITHING on the corner of Hill & Main-cross streets, where he intends carrying it on in all of its various branches, and will be happy to wait on his friends and the public generally. His work, shall be executed in a faithful manner, and he hopes by strict attention to business to, merit a share of public patronage.

JOSIAH ENNIS.
August 16, 1834.—33-tf

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of **SHAW & ENNIS,** was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 17th inst. all persons having demands against us are requested to present the same; and persons indebted are requested to call and settle, by note or cash.

SHAW & ENNIS.

N. B. The business will be carried on at the same place by *John R. Shaw,* who feels thankful for past patronage and solicits a continuation.

J. R. SHAW.

N. B. Mr. Edwin C. Hickman is authorized to settle all accounts due the late firm.
Lexington, July 29, 1834—35-tf